ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28546—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	2-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	2-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
25-0	12-0		25-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. CATHAY	2883	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	16th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-
Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for
Following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV
bay 1—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct., 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORNEO	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
September 19, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.
All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1891. Agents.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 26th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
VIRAWA	15th October.
BOOLDANA	31st "

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1891. Agents.

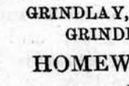
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BURGUNDIES.

OUR Stocks of these are of excellent quality, and deserve especial attention. Our Beaune has a considerable reputation as a sound, generous Wine of good quality; Wine of similar character being only obtainable at a much higher rate.

BURGUNDIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN (1881)—This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous	Bottles	33	0	37	0
Do. do.	½ "	17	8	19	8
POMMARD—This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	"	24	0	27	0
Do. do.	½ "	13	0	14	8
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	"	24	0	27	0
Do.	½ "	13	0	14	8
BEAUNE (1884)—A generous, full-bodied Wine, in great repute	"	20	0	22	0
Do.	½ "	11	0	12	0
CHABLIS (1884)—A favourite White Dinner Wine	"	20	0	22	0
Do.	½ "	11	0	12	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

RICH SPARKLING RED	Bottles	40	0	45	0
Do. do.	½ "	23	0	26	0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.
A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES,

Preserved in best Sugarcandy only, and imported direct.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
GINGER	2	4	2	8
CHOW CHOW	2	8	2	13
COMQUOTZ	3	0	3	6

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
SARDINE PASTE, a delicious relish, per tin	0	6	0	7
BREAKFAST BACON, Cooked, in tins of about 2lbs.	2	0	2	4
FINEST SOLUBLE COCOA, by Lorut Freres. Has a more delicate flavour than any other Cocoa in the Market, per tin	0	9	0	10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TWO YEARS"
"ASTHMA CURED!"

Instantaneous relief is obtained in all forms of Asthma and allied Diseases by the use of MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.
2-9 or Rs. 2 of all Chemists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.
☞ Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed by
General Merchants. MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS!
MADONAL! MADONAL!!
CURES KIDNEY DISEASES!
MADONAL!!
Cures Bowels and Stomach Disorders!!
2-6 and 4-6 or Re. 1-8 and 2-8 of all Chemists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market.
☞ Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.
General Merchants. ADON. NS & Co., Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

PERAMBULATORS.
A NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST OPENED OUT.

	Rs.	a.
Double-Wicker Bassinette Perambulator, mounted on good Springs, Bicycle Rubber Tyres, 20" and 16" steel wheels, upholstered, loose Cushions, Centre Board, Straps, &c., Porcelain Handle, Superior Hood	47	8
Do. similar to above, Second Quality	32	8
Single-seated do. Bicycle Wheels, &c.	Rs. 25 to 37	8
Double Vis-a-Vis Perambulator, square back, "rural" wood body, mounted on good Springs, Bicycle Rubber Tyres, 20" and 16" wheels, upholstered, loose Cushions, Centre Board, Apron, Straps, &c., Porcelain Handle, Superior Hood	57	8
Do. similar to above, Second Quality	35	0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.
It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.
A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs. 4-0 to 7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8 to 7	0

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs. 15-8 to 22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs. 12-8 to 28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master's Jewels. from	Rs. 85-0 to Rs. 165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stocks for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, and on MONDAY TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY NEXT.

First appearance in Bombay of the eminent Actor,

MR GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,

Supported by the most accomplished Artiste,

MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,

and the most powerful dramatic organization that ever visited the East. Upon which occasion will be produced the most successful Drama of the present Century,

"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.

Bess Marks .....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

The whole of the magnificent scenery used in the Calcutta production, together with the marvellous mechanical effects, have been brought over to Bombay, and Mr. Miln ventures to assure Play-goers of this City that the Drama will be placed before them in a manner never before attempted here.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, and every additional chair, Rs. 4 each. Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Box Plan open this day at SOUNDY and Co.

Soldiers and Sailors half price to Pit and Back seats only. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9-15 precisely.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WANTED, 10 CHILDREN, between 10 and 12 years of age for "Lights O'London." Apply this morning at 11 o'clock to Mr. J. H. NUNN, Stage Manager.

Stage Manager.....MR. J. H. NUNN.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) 25TH SEPT., 1891.

LADIES' SESSION from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission free, Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
MEMBERS of the SKATING CLUB.
EVENING SESSION 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS.

A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. "ALGOMA," of 2,914 tons, Gross Register, WILL SAIL on or about the 4th October, for HULL, and has excellent First Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Fare and particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Agents.

41, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE

AT OUR GODOWN, 41, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF

SALT REGAL.

HIGGINS' TABLE SALT.
WALLSEND Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
UNION Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
HENRY FOSTER & Co.'s FIREBRICKS.
For rates and particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.

PETER'S P. P. PILLS.

BRAIN PANACEA

Specific for

Nervous Exhaustion, Shattered Health, Weak Brain, and General Debility.

4-6 and 10-6 or Rs. 3 and 7, of all Chemists and F. S. MADON & Co., Market.

☞ Up-Country orders promptly and carefully executed by

General Merchants. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER at Bombay, at 12 O'clock noon, on the 16th October, 1891, for the SUPPLY of 2,000 BAMBOOS, or any less number, in accordance with Specification, which can be seen on application.

E. WIGHTON, Lt-Col, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 24th September, 1891.

ESTATE, ALEXANDER CROLL, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late ALEXANDER CROLL, of Mavis Bank, Grange Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey, who died on the thirteenth day of April, 1881, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate, are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 25th September, 1891.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Engineer at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon on THURSDAY, 15th October, 1891, for the SUPPLY of the following stores for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1892 :—

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut oil 1st quality for Light House use.
Wrought iron.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2, for each Schedule. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Acting Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Acting Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping Agreements to be borne by the successful tenderers.

Samples of oil for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 Gallon Can, marked on the outside with a private mark, which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the form by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC,

The "King" of Fever Remedies,

Is never known to fail.

2-6 or Re. 1-8 of all Chemists and Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

General Merchants. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,

PIANOFORTES for hire,

PIANOFORTES renovated,

PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. ENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby road, Fort, over Alexandra Girls' School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, han some China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Dr. E B RYDER.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 black horse, suitable for Victoria or Shigram.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14, 2½, very powerful, quiet in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 chesnut Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong 4-seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette,
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by Wimbridge and John Roberts, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, very handsome Hinks's patent duplex table kerosine lamps, rich velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with six lights, gas billiard lamps, balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature office brougham by "Thorn," in first-rate order, a handsome powerful chesnut Australian horse, very quiet in harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. E. FOX, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 25, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Laha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Heerabai, wife of Mr. Bapujee Hormusjee Mody, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1890, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with a bungalow, houses, and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Clare Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343·9·9 square yards or thereabouts, and being a portion of the land bearing Collector of Assessment Ward Nos. 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3836 (3), and street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,25A, and bounded on the east by footpath and beyond that by Clare Road aforesaid, on or towards the west and north by the property of Vullibhoy Calurbhoy and others, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Moolji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable handsome french-polished teak-wood furniture, designed by a special designer, and also of John Roberts and Wimbridge consisting of drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room suites, a sweet rich-toned piano by Soundy & Co., D. B. C. F. 16 bore gun by Richard in case, a lot of electroplate quite new, consisting of sets of carvers, dessert sets, revolving luncheon dishes, butter and jam pots, &c., one chronometer, double cased gold watch by Alfred Russell, Liverpool, with gold watch guard, Singer's sewing machine on stand, large cooking stove, fish aquarium with fishes, bronze figure with clock, in case, a safety bicycle quite new, oil-paintings, lamps, real bronze table ornaments, iron water tank to hold 400 gallons, small portable house built of teak and corrugated iron, 3½ feet by 16 feet by 18 feet, and a variety of other useful and artistic articles, the property of W. GARRICK, Esq., N. A.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture made at the Rutnagherry School of Art, camp furniture, best plateduare, rich crockery and glassware, a light victoria in good order, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, 6 years old, a dark brown Arab galloway, a single barrel rifle by Jeffries in case, a double barrel central fire gun by Stephens Grantin case, revolvers, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, wines, provisions, carpets, table and wall lamps, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of the late J. H. TODD, Esq., Bo. C. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages and horses can be seen at the stables of Messrs. C. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 set of 12 foot balls.
1 large size double door Chubb's safe.
1 case boots and shoes.
40 bundles galvanized wire fencing.
1 square pianoforte, 7 octaves.
1 Nicholson's flour mill.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the indentor Ramchandra Kanaiyalal :—

R M T K 111-112 / 151-52 } 4 cases white shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee—
6 cases coloured rolled glass.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome second-hand victoria on C springs,
1 new office-shigram,
1 strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, and opposite the officers' sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, also Robert made furniture, best plateduare, rich crockery and glassware, light office-shigram, rich table and cabinet ornaments, Hink's hanging and table lamps, handsome pictures, single harness, English-made wrought iron large cooking stove with chimney, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. ROSCHER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WOODHOUSE ROAD AT COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 8th October, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdoola Parpia and Bai Janbai Jamal, widow, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1888, and in the deed of further charge, dated the 27th day of June, 1889, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Colaba Estate, in the island of Bombay, admeasuring 1,391 square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land leased to Joomabhoy Moosa, on the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee, on the east by the Sassoon Dock siding, and on the west by Woodhouse Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2-2705, and are situated in the registration district of Bombay, together with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA, NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2-5631, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 290, and Ward No. 7639, admeasuring 163 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and the house of Sonar Narayen Chintoba, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Hajee Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Septe mber 25, 1891.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to cash or receive from Mr. A. M. JACOB or any other person or in any way to deal with the undermentioned 15 G. C. Notes of Rs. 10,000 each, the said notes forming portion of the monies entrusted by H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad to Mr. Jacob, in respect of which proceedings have been instituted against Mr. Jacob.

Numbers of Notes L-18 36246 to 36,248, 36357 to 36355, and 37192 to 37194.

SANDERSON & Co.

17th September 1891.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. AARON MOSES GUBBAY from our firm here, England, and China ceased from the first day of January 1891.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

Bombay, 21st September 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cad z.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

ONE FIVE TONS ICE MACHINE, complete with its Appliances on Amonia principle, each blocks 20 lbs, in weight in good working order FOR SALE. For further particulars apply to Mr. BYRAMSHA FARDOONJEE, Manager and Engineer, Ardeshir Ice Factory, near Baboola Tank Road, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.

Dated this 1st day of September 1891.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods.

The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HIPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
Nos. 1 and 2.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS.

SPECIALLY MADE TO MY ORDER, AND CLAIMED TO BE THE FINEST CIGARS OF THEIR CHARACTER IN THIS MARKET.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

WRATTAN AND WAINWRIGHT'S INSTANTANEOUS AND DROP SHUTTER.

ILFORD'S
RED, WHITE, AND YELLOW LABELS.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE
OF ALL KINDS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.
Specially strong for District use.

NEILGHERRY AND KANGRA TEAS.
Fresh Consignment received.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.

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Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both Europe an and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

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FOR
1891.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

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The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 23.

The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Shanghai, which says that everywhere along the valley of the Yangtse the people are in rebellion. The cities of Wuchang, Hankow and Chungkiang are ready to revolt.

War vessels are concentrating at Shanghai, where there is danger of an outbreak. Three war ships have gone to Wuchang.

PLOT TO SEIZE THE ARSENAL

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The *Times* correspondent at Foochow telegraphs that the foreign employes in the Government arsenal have discovered a plot amongst the Chinese workmen to seize the arsenal.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning on the situation in China, says that it would be culpable negligence to leave the river Yangtse unpatrolled by a gunboat. The article also says that Europe cannot longer accept the excuses of the authorities at Pekin.

A PARSEE FESTIVAL IN ENGLAND.

At the invitation of Mr. Dadabhai, Messrs. Bhounagree, Kapadia, and thirty-five Parsees inaugurated the annual Pateti festival at Maidenhead. All the speeches made on the occasion dwelt on the devotion of the Parsees to England, and on the conclusion of the proceedings the National Anthem was sung in Gujerati.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Saxmundham in Suffolk, strongly protested against the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain before the reforms which are still necessary in that country are achieved, and a stable Government established.

THE ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS.

In an official return just published of the strength of the British Army it is shown that 23,000 men between the ages of seventeen and twenty were recruited last year, and 2,000 youths enlisted under the age of seventeen.

The volunteer force in Great Britain is now 40,000 below the full strength.

THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL SCANDALS.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 23.

A written statement from the Hon. Honore Mercier, Premier of Quebec, has been presented to Parliament, in which he deplores the acceptance by his Political Agent of money from the railway company, and declares that he knew nothing of this until the revelations at the late official enquiry.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The death is announced of General Sir John Gough.

THE FOURTH PUNJAB CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

The detailed enquiry as to the expense likely to be incurred for horses, barrack accommodation, and equipment, has arisen in the question of raising afresh the 4th Punjab Cavalry.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY POLICE TO THE ARMY.

Eighteen hundred men are being transferred from the Military Police to the Regular Army, as two more Madras Infantry Regiments are to be converted into local corps for Burma on the same lines of the four battalions previously formed. The new local regiments will then be constituted.

THE OUDH JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

One of the two Judicial Commissioners for Oudh has been decided to be selected from among the qualified members of the local bar. A competent knowledge of the vernacular is to be included in the qualifications.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 24.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 13th inst., arrived here to-day.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left here for Bombay (via Karachi) to-day, at 9 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Pei Ho left here for Zanzibar yesterday, at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer:

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76⅜
4½ per cent. „	75⅜
Bar Silver	44½

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes Colombo, at 4 p.m., on 26th.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar, at noon, on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	10	42 a.m.	26	44
Teheran	24	2	38 p.m.	..	35
Suez	24	2	45 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	3
„ Kurrachee	...	32	..	1
„ Madras	..	15	..	1

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Poona races opened to-day in splendid weather and a very large attendance of spectators. The course was as good as it possibly could be and the whole of the arrangements for visitors were better and more satisfactory than on previous occasions. The entries were good in all races saving the Criterion and Welter which wore walks over. Two other races were put on the card in their stead. The day was generally one for favorities except in the Derby when Vendetta won and made matters pleasant for bookmakers.

"THE CRITERION."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs, the property of officers of the Services or members of the Clubs named. Weight for age, raised 21 lbs, G R. Previous winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 4 lbs Entrance 1st May, Rs. 20; 1st July, Rs. 40; 1st September, Rs. 80; when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Capt Anderson's, b a h Mafeesh, 10st 13lbs, Owner... 3 (w. o.)

"THE WELTER"—For all horses, the property of officers of the Services, or members of the Clubs named. Weight for age, raised 28lbs, G R. Winners, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner receives Rs. 750. Entrance, 1st May, Rs. 20; 1st July, Rs. 40; 1st September, Rs. 80; when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ miles. The Criterion and this race are open only to officers of H.M.'s Services, Civil (Covenanted), Military, and Naval, and members of the following clubs, *viz*, any Club in England recognised by the G N H Rules; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla, Yacht Club, and Bombay Club, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona.

Mr Stewart's, b aus geld Mite, 10st 10lbs, Capt Welman (w.o.)

"THE NAWANAGAR CUP."—Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Sir Vibbajee, G. C. S. I., Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. For all horses got and foaled in the Bombay Presidency and the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, including the Berars. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Winner once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Distance. 1 mile. Entrance 1st May Rs. 30; 1st July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs 90; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to take half the entrance and sweep. Third horse to save his entry and sweep. Approximate value to winner Rs. 575.

Mr Meher's, b cb filly Victoria, 7st 5lbs, Gibbs	1
The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's, b cb m, Lady-Go-Fast 8st 11lbs, Wool	2
The Chief of Mudhole's, b cb m Gunga 8st 7lbs, Ramchurran	3

The Nawanagar Cup Race proved an easy win for Victoria who came immediately in front on the fall of the flag and raced in to the top of the hill when Lady-go-Fast joined Victoria, but the latter soon drew away and passed the post 4 lengths ahead. Time one minute 53 four-fifth seconds. Betting five to four on Victoria three to two against Lady-go-Fast and five against Gunga.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arab and C B Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Galloways landed after the 1st September, 1890, allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once 3 lbs, twice 5lbs oftener 7lbs, extra. C B's allowed 7lbs. Entrance 1st May, Rs 30; 1st July, Rs 60; 1st September, Rs 120, when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ mile. Approximate value to winner Rs. 1,300.

Mr Cursetjee, c a g Little John 6st 6lb, Gibbs	1
H H Aga Khan's, c a g St Kildare 7st 12lb, Wool	2
H H Aga Khan's c a g Krishna 6st 3lb Pillaji	3
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's, b a h Hamdani 9st 3lb, Smith	0
Mr T R Wynne's, b a g The Agent 9st 3lb, Bowen	0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a g Ormonde 9st 11b, Capt Anderson	0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's, b a g Bonnie Boy, 3st 11lb S Oomer	0
Mr S A W's, b a g Napoleon 8st 10lb, Kendall	0
Mr Hamood Abu Shah's b a g Sagar 6st 9lb, Clemenson	0

This was a good start; Krishna, Sagar and St. Kildare came away in company. Little John and Agent in a second line. Little John joined the first group while Sagar went to the rear. Three came up straight and well abreast, and Little John responding to the jockey joined and came in half a length ahead of St. Kildare, whilst Kristna made a poor show for third.

Betting: Three to four against Little John, three against Agent, four St. Kildare, five Napoleon and Kristna, ten Hamdani, and twelve the others.

Lottery.—Value of Tickets Rs 500; Hamdani, Rs 15; The Agent, Rs 40; Ormonde, Rs 20; Bonnie Boy, Rs 20; Napoleon, Rs. 70; H. H. Aga Khan's Stable, Rs 115; Sagar, Rs 20; Little John, Rs. 180.

3RD RACE.—"Ghorpadi Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs, weight for age. Penalties and allowances. Winners once 3lbs.; twice 5lbs, thrice or oftener 9lbs. Special extra penalty of 5lbs for winners of a race with 1,000 added money. Maidens allowed 3lbs of the day 7lbs. Any horse running in this race shall be claimable—if the winner for Rs 1,500—if a loser Rs. 1,500, and the value of the stakes. Distance 1 mile. Entrance Rs 30. Entrance to close at 6 p.m. this evening. Approximate value to winner Rs 810.

Mr Farmer's, ch a h Sunbeam 8st 8lbs Robinson	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Holkar 8st 8lbs Ebrahim	2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's, b a h Senator, 8st 8lbs, Gibbs	3
Mr Dignum's, g a h Plaintiff 9st 11lbs H Ryder	0
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's, ch a h Alert 9st 6lbs. A Wahed	0
Capt Anderson's, b a h Mafeesh 9st 4lbs Owner	0
Mr Jassim bin Fied's, g a h Bahadoor 8st 8lbs, W Greenhalgh	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Secunder 8st 8lbs, Wool	0

On the fall of the flag Alert and Bahadur were at the front; Senator starting badly. The latter made up ground before the half-mile post and joined Sunbeam and Holkar at the home straight. Senator seemed as if he would pull off the race, but Sunbeam stayed well and came in a neck ahead of Holkar, Senator third a neck behind.

Time one minute, 54 seconds.

Betting: Two to one against Sunbeam and Mafeesh, five against others, except Plaintiff, six.

4TH RACE—"The Poona Derby"—For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after the 1st September 1890, allowed 4lbs. Previous winners once 3lbs., twice 5lbs, oftener 7lbs. extra. Winner to receive Rs. 3,000; second horse Rs. 1,000; third horse Rs. 500. Entrance 1st May, Rs. 50; 1st July, Rs. 100; 1st September, Rs. 200; when the race will close with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Distance R. C. and a distance. Value to winner, Rs. 3,000.

Col J Willoughby's c a h Vendetta 9st 3lbs, Gibbs	1
Ali bin Ameer's c a h Arab Chief 8st. 13lbs, Ebrahim	2
Abdoola Farus' b a c Merrily 8st, 2lbs Luchman	3
Capt Butler's b a h Lottery 9st 6lbs Capt Anderson	0
Mr Newton's b a h Sirius 9st 6lbs T Kendall	0
Khalifa Isa Khalifa's g a h Silver King 9st, W Greenhalgh	0
Aga Jungi Shah's c a h Red-Jacket 9st Pillaje	0
Ahmed Mahomed Musaji's b a h Gaze 8st 10lbs, Robinson	0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a c Visitor 8st, 6lbs Ryder	0
Hamood Abu Shuba's c a c Muslet 6st, 12lbs Cleminson	0

At the start Redjacket accompanied by Muslat and Gaze made the running to mile post where Redjacket increased the lead to two lengths, Merrily and Silver Gray in rear. Going up the hill Muslat and Gaze drooped away, Arab Chief coming to the front at the turn. The field was in the same position but at the distance post Vendetta came out of the crowd and the race was between that horse and Arab chief. Vendetta proved a better horse by a short half length, Merrily third length behind.

Time 2 minutes 53 seconds.

Betting: Three to two against Sirius, three against Arab Chief, five Vendetta; six Gaze, Lottery twelve, Redjacket, Merrily and twenty on the others.

LOTTERY.—Value of tickets, Rs. 500: Lottery Rs. 80; Sirius, Rs. 140; Vendetta, Rs. 85; Silver King, Rs. 10; Red Jacket, Rs. 5; Arab Chief, Rs. 165; Gaze, Rs. 105; Visitor, Rs. 5; Merrily, Rs. 40; and Muslet, Rs. 10.

5TH RACE.—"The Bhil Cup."—Value Rs. 500. Presented by Sir Charles B. Prichard, Kt., C.I.E. C.S.I., and Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all Maiden Arab Ponies. 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches. Half the entrance to go to second pony. Third pony to save his entrance and stake. Entrance 1st May, Rs. 30; 1st July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with a starting sweep of Rs. 100 for each pony declared to start. Winners once 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; thrice 10lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. All ponies landed after the 1st September 1890, allowed 3lbs. Four ponies in separate interests to start, or the added money and cup will not be given. Distance 6 furlongs. Approximate value to winner Rs. 1,415.

Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a p Burmah, 8st 6lb, W Greenhalgh	1
Col Willoughby's b a p Sans Peur, 8st 3lbs. T Kendall	2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a p Singor, 8st 10lb, Robinson	3
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, 9st 11b, Wool	0
Mr D Devraj Urs' b a p Little Tich, 8st 4lbs Smith	0
Mr S A W's g a p Velvet, 7st 11lbs Ebrahim	0
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a p Onslow late Hilal, 7st 6lbs, A Wahed	0

Singar was first to come to the front and at the third furlong was passed by Onslow. At straight Singar was again to the front, but he dropped behind probably his lame leg telling on him. Burmah now showed up. Sans Peur came up with a rush but could not overtake Burmah who won by ¾ of a length there being one length between Sans Peur and Singar.

Time 1 minute 26 seconds.

Betting: Two against Burmah and Sans Peur, five against, Velvet; six Singar, eight Onslow and Colonel and fifteen Little Tich.

LOTTERY.—Value of tickets Rs. 5[illegible], Rs. 45; Singar, Rs. 100; Burma Rs. 100; L[illegible]s, Rs. 30; Sans Peur, Rs. 85; Velvet, Rs. 10[illegible] and Onslow, Rs. 65.

6TH RACE—"All Horse Free Handicap"—5 Furlongs. Rs 750 from the fund. Starting sweepstakes of Rs 50. If five horses start in *bona fide* separate interests, half the starting sweep goes to second horse. Approximate value to winner, Rs. 950.

Mr Stewart's, b aus geld Mite 8st 13lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Woolmer's, ch c b geld Minden, 7st 12lbs, W Greenhalgh	2
Capt Peyton's, b aus geld Land Shark II 8st 7lbs.	3
Mr D Desraj Urs', b aus geld Trafalgar 9st 3lbs.	0
Dr Bull's, b aus m Maid of Honor, 9st, Ryder	0
Mr S A W's, br c h Jodhpore 8st 11lbs, Kendall	0
Mr Farmer's, b aus geld Lottery 7st 6lbs, McQuade	0

Mite proved the victor, beating Minden by one-and-a-half lengths. Mite was never headed: Minden second, Landshark third.

Time 1 minute 5 seconds.

Betting: Two to one on Mite; five against Minden; six Jodhpore, and Landshark; eight Trafalgar, and ten the others.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Messrs. Joseph Manuel D'Monte and Caethan Donato Nunes filed an information on the 10th instant, against the Right Revd. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore and the Revd. Gabriel Francisco D'Silva, Vara of Thana, charging them with defamation in respect of a pastoral letter that had been read throughout the various Catholic churches in Salsette, and had obtained notices to show cause why summonses should not be issued, came up for hearing.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Craigie of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen with Mr. DeSouza, pleader, represented the Bishop of Damaun and the Vara of Thana; and Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, watched the proceedings on behalf of the wardens and parishioners of the church of N. S. De Salvacao, Dadur.

Mr. Burder, in addressing the Court, said his Worship would remember that he had allowed him notices against the Bishop of Damaun and the Vara of Thana, calling upon them to show cause why a process should not issue. He now appeared on behalf of the complainants and had been instructed to ask for a postponement on one or two grounds. The first was that the official translation of the letter complained of had not been received. His Worship would remember that he (Mr. Barder) spoke to him about it on the 10th instant and then the notices were issued. On the 14th they sent it to Mr. Britto, of the High Court, the only Portuguese Translator in Bombay, but owing to the sessions being on he was not able to give them that translation. Mr. Burder said he was informed that the service of the notices was only accepted a day or two ago by Mr. DeSouza, and therefore it was impossible to have applied sooner for this translation which was important to all parties. Then his other ground for a postponement was that as this was a very important case, as his Worship would see, they (the prosecution) had instructed counsel that were not able to attend that day. And on that ground he would take it there would not be any great opposition, because he knew counsel had been obtained on the other side and, as he imagined, would appear. Mr. Burder therefore asked for a reasonable postponement.

Mr. Slater said he did not see how the case would go on without having the translation.

Mr. Burder said he was informed that Mr. Britto was the only translator in Portuguese, and it was absolutely essential that a correct translation should be attained.

Mr. Craigie said he appeared for the Bishop of Damaun and submitted that if the parties went to a criminal court in an important matter of this kind they ought to have prepared this translation before they laid their information. His Worship would see what the position of the Bishop was. This charge had been laid against him by the complainants and he had been called upon to appear in Court that day, to show cause why summons should not be issued against him for defamation. And during this time the statements made in the information remain uncontradicted.

Mr. Slater interposed and said that when this information was presented he said it would be very satisfactory to have the official translation made through the High Court and it was sent up. This suggestion he made to Mr. Burder; but then it was to be recollected that it was sworn in the information that the translation there was correct. But at the same time his Worship thought it would be better to have the translation made by the High Court.

Mr. Craigie suggested that the proper course to follow, since he did not know how long it might be before the translation was made, would be to discharge this motion for a summons. The parties had been called upon to show cause, and Mr. Craigie did not see any procedure or section forbidding the discharge of the rule calling upon the Bishop to show cause why a summons should not be issued. The prosecution, after obtaining the official translation, might then move for another rule. With regard to the other ground, namely, that counsel had been obtained by Mr Burder's clients and were not able to attend, Mr. Craigie submitted there was no ground for the assertion whatever.

Mr. Burder, interposing, said he withdrew that statement.

Mr. Craigie, continuing his remarks, said whether counsel was obtained or not for the complainants was a matter that had very little to do with the case and with the question whether he could attend or not. As a matter of fact counsel had not been retained for the Bishop in this matter. Mr. Craigie submitted, under the circumstances, that the proper course to assume would be to discharge the rule that had been issued, and relieved the Bishop from any further necessity offered for attending the summons or instructing other persons to attend on his behalf, until the complainants were in a position to proceed with their arguments by producing before his Worship the official translation of the document upon which the complaint was based.

Mr. Roughton said he appeared for the wardens of the church and the parishioners. His clients did not know who were to be summoned, or what was the nature of the summons. He asked to be allowed to say a few words before this matter was disposed of.

Mr. Burder strongly objected.

Mr. Roughton, however, thought he could throw some light on the matter as the whole thing did not end in the criminal proceedings.

Mr. Burder asked the Court to rule whether Mr. Roughton was in order or not, and whether he was allowed to go into the merits of the case.

Mr. Roughton, continuing, said that he understood from the process granted that a summons had been applied for. His clients understood that they were the parties in the civil proceedings in the High Court that were about to be dealt with. All that he would ask was that he might be allowed an opportunity not to show any course to a postponement of the matter, but that his clients were unconnected in these proceedings. If all the parties were not to be parties in the criminal proceedings he admitted that he had no *locus standi* in the case.

His Worship said, as far as he was concerned, there had been no complaint regarding the wardens and parishioners.

Mr. Roughton thereupon resumed his seat.

Mr. Burder told the Court that it was the statements in a letter that had been read out in various churches about which his clients complained. No allegation had been made against the Bishop by them except that they had been damnified by that letter.

Mr. Craigie drew his Worship's attention to the fact that the notices were issued on the 10th or 11th of September, and that the sessions did not commence till the 17th. So that there was ample time to have had the translation made.

Mr. Burder said he received a letter on the 14th instant, from Mr. Britto about the official translation, who did not send it back owing to the sessions.

His Worship postponed the case till Wednesday fortnight.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 12th Sept. was 218, against 229 and 217 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 20. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 79 and 32 respectively, against 103 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 243 per mille per annum, against 22-8, the mean of the last five years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Manipuri prisoners, transported to the Andamans for waging war against the Queen-Empress, will have but little cause to complain of their treatment there. They will in all probability be admitted to the grade of self-supporters at once instead of having to wait ten years like common convicts.

AT the meeting of the Madras Branch of the Theosophical Society held on Sunday last, Mr. Bertram Keightly, General Secretary, Indian Section, introduced Mr. Sidney Edge, Solicitor, who has recently come to India as a new member of the Head Quarter Staff. A subscription was opened in aid of the "Besant Travelling Fund," and about Rs. 60 were subscribed on the spot.

"BOB," Mr. Fillis's clever performing elephant, died at Madras, where the company now is, on Tuesday. Not only does this rob Mr. Fillis of a very clever performer, and the circus of a great attraction, but the loss is a very heavy one financially. We understand that the animal was purchased at a cost of £850, and was then only partially trained. The labour and trouble involved in teaching was enormous, and it is a pity that after attaining such a high standard of excellence as a performer, the animal should have died. Mr. Fillis has another performing elephant, but not so highly-trained, nor gifted with the intelligence and skill evinced by "Bob."

THE Madras Municipal returns for the week ending the 18th instant show that cholera is on the decrease. During the past week the deaths amounted to 182 as against 279 in the preceding week. The first Division, Tondiarpet, etc., continues to head the list, 47 deaths being recorded as against 94 in the preceding week, while the 3rd division, Black Town, etc., is second with 42 deaths, as against 68. The 2nd division, Peddunaickpet, etc., is the only one of the eight Municipal divisions which shows an increase. The death-rate from cholera for the period under review was 23·7 per mille according to the census of 1881.

THE lesson of the recent surprises in which the heirs to peerages have turned up among the ranks of the domiciled Anglo-Indians has not been thrown away evidently upon an intelligent native of Bengal, says a up-country paper. Some of our readers have probably been receiving letters from this gentleman, in which he announces that "I beg to inform you that I am in a position to recover a certain heavy sum of money for you if I get a satisfactory explanation of your family, if any, at England or in India whether living or dead. On the receipt of this information and "the execution of the documents" the writer undertakes to "disclose the matter to you, should I find you to be the next of kin, if so please state fully your pedigree, and their Christian names. The terms of Mr. C. C. Chuckerbutty, which are 50 per cent. on all amounts realised, may possibly not be too high a remuneration for his skill and acumen: but we should advise anyone who has reasons for supposing himself next of kin to any heavy sums of money to be in no hurry about assisting the progress of the inquiry with any cash advances.

THE vernacular papers, observes the *Pioneer*, seem to have generally fallen into error in believing that the recent orders of the Government of India, by which the press in cantonments, Residency bazars, and other islands of British administered native territory is regulated and licensed, apply to all papers published in Native States. This error received some countenance by the mistaken action of an officer in the Central Provinces, who prohibited the publication, in the State of Nandgaon, of the *Prajahitaishi*; and native journalists will doubtless continue to cite this as an indication of the true scope of the Government regulation, notwithstanding that the orders passed in the case were reversed immediately on their being discovered As to other papers which have been quoted as having suffered, the *Sirmur Gazette*, published in Nahan, stopped of its own accord, sooner than ask permission—which was not required. The excuse in this instance may have been put forward in ignorance, or it may be a convenient way of accounting for a dissolution which could in no case be prevented. We noticed the end of the *Deccan Times* some weeks ago; no one who knows the circumstances of its decease can honestly ascribe it to the action of the Resident at Hyderabad or any other British authority.

BREST is looking forward to President Carnot's visit with great interest. It happens that that city is the custodian of a piece of historic furniture fallen now into disuse some eighty years or more. This is the famous "Emperor's Barge," built for the great Napoleon with a sumptuousness of decoration that might make it a valuable stage property for a manager producing "Antony and Cleopatra." Neptune resting on a dolphin and armed with a trident is the figurehead; statuesque figures support the canopy and flying dragons ornament the stern. Little cupids astride on sea horses decorate the benches for the rowers, and the blade of every oar is gilt and painted with a dolphin. The description reads as of a stage property, but the work is said to be of high artistic value. Napoleon used the barge when he was at Antwerp, and it was then returned to the authorities of the Breton seaport. It was used by the late Emperor, when in 1858 he and the Empress visited Brest, but since then it has lain stored almost forgotten.

THE Legitimists incur the reproach of neglecting the tomb of the deceased Comte de Chambord, and they throw back, says a Paris correspondent, the charge upon his two nephews, Dons Carlos and Alphonso. It is also asked why the Comte de Paris, who sets up to be the heir, does nothing for the tomb. The monks of the Franciscan Convent, in which Charles X., the Duke and Dutchess d'Angouleme, and the Comte and Comtesse de Chambord's remains lie, use their vault to store onions and potatoes. These vegetables are heaped upon the stairs down to the vault, to which from this cause access just now is difficult. The state of filth of the whole place, says M. de Roton, a Royalist pilgrim, is disgusting. This gentleman says he will never forget the wonderstruck look of the monks when he went with a silver-gilt crown to be placed on the Comte de Chambord's tomb. They weighed it over and over again in their hands, and then sent a lay brother to make a gangway down the steps of the vault through the onions and potatoes. They could not get over their astonishment at the sight of M. de Roton and some fellow pilgrims kneeling before the coffin. Not a single relative of the Comte de Chambord, they said, had ever been to pay a similar duty since the funeral took place.

THE nursery governess difficulty in Turkey appears to be of a peculiar kind. "Fatima," in an article in "The English Illustrated Magazine," tells us that as Turkish gentlemen object to their women folk going shopping on account of the opportunity it affords for flirtation and intrigue, it is the custom of the Pera tradesmen to send their shop-girls to the harems with goods. The girls are generally, French Levantines, and it is, we are told, a common practice with families who wish to give their children a French education to select a governess from these casual visitors. The result, according to Fatima, is not favourable either to the progress of education in Turkey or to the raising of the status of women. The nursery governesses impart to their pupils little beyond a slight knowledge of the French language and a taste for novels of the Zola school. Hence serious Mussulmans are shocked and confirmed in their objection to Christian teachers, while the ardour of the Progressists has been damped.

THE Paris "Figaro" learns that the French Minister of War, acting on the reports of the French military attaches abroad, has appointed a committee of officers to devise breastplates to protect soldiers against the fire of the new rifles. This committee has recommended the adoption of a breastplate made of nine parts copper and one aluminium, offering three times greater resistance than a steel plate of the same thickness. The thickness of this armour, which would only be used in time of action, would range between 6 and 13 millemetres. It is pointed out that the German military authorities have given orders for a new Danish breastplate, the invention of a Captain Holstein, which has been tested at the Amager shooting grounds.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE RANN OF CUTCH.

THE following account, by Mr. J. Bond, of an adventure in the Rann of Cutch is given in the administration report of the Survey of India:—

On arriving at Lakhpat, on the boundary of the Rann, the local officials informed me that the tract was impassable for levelling operations, owing to the high winds then prevailing, the great spread of water, and numerous quicksands, also, because the owners of camels had all decamped with their animals, so that not one was to be found within a radius of 60 miles. I also found I should have to carry the levels for 75 miles, including branch lines, before I could come across drinking water after leaving Lakhpat. While arrangements were being made to procure carriage and vessels for the conveyance of water in the Rann, I made several attempts under the most trying exposure and hardships to level across the Khori creek; but all proved futile, owing to the expanse and depth of water, and the numerous quicksands along the right side of the creek, which required the utmost care to avoid being swallowed up in. There was some grim amusement in witnessing the desperate energy with which one and all hurried over the more treacherous parts. Not being fully alive to the extreme danger I was incurring, I stood for a few moments in one position till a warning cry attracted my attention, and to my horror I found I was held fast, and with the greatest difficulty at last succeeded in extricating myself. The rectangular level was regained by the united efforts of the establishment, and immediately the sands swayed up and down like a huge monster in a rage at being deprived of its prey; and while the commotion lasted, a look of astonishment and alarm appeared on the countenances of all, as we awaited what catastrophe was to follow. To add to our discomfort, the boat with our supply of water grounded in the creek and had its bottom stayed in. The experiences of these few days, and a knowledge of the extreme risks we should incur, should there be any failure, in the transmission of water and supplies by the grounding of the boats and desertion of camel-drivers, placed me in a very critical position, and for some days I was undecided how to act. Eventually, I decided to make one more attempt, and, if it failed, to abandon the work as impracticable. On the 24th March I carried a forward section to Bhitara Bet, an island in the Rann, using pegs 7 or 8 feet long on which to rest the levelling staves; nearly the whole distance being under water and the ground very slippery, we were soon wringing wet and liberally besmeared with mud. The light equipment and supplies that were despatched on camels from Lakhpat in the morning shared the same fate and did not turn up till late in the evening; and then we heard that some of the camels had been left behind, having sunk up to the neck in the soft mud! For the best part of the following morning all hands were employed in digging out the camels before commencing work. We reached Kotri, a rest-house and beacon for travellers, on the right bank of the Khori creek, on the 27th March, having levelled over a distance of 21 miles from Lakhpat. The work was laborious and fatiguing and the agony of walking miles with lacerated feet over the beds of salt crystals is indescribable. Here we were able to get from the man in charge just sufficient water to quench our thirst; but all cooking had to be deferred till 8 p.m., when our water supply arrived. On the 29th the working party marched out to Syad Ali, T. S., and carried a back section thence to Kotri; but finding that no water had arrived, we crossed the creek by boat and returned to the main camp at Lakhpat.

Being fully alive to the fatal effects that would ensue through the slightest mismanagement, the experiences of the past few days, coupled with the difficulty of having water regularly carried out to my camp, led me to abandon Lakhpat as a base. Having decided to run the risk of crossing the Rann in spite of all odds, every obstacle was simply an incentive to push ahead; and I now look back with pride on the achievement of the work, but no inducement would ever cause me to undertake the same again.

My remarks regarding the Rann refer only to that portion of it between Lakhpat in Cutch and Moghul Bhin in Sind, which the party actually traversed, where neither water nor food is procurable for man or beast, and where none of the vegetation and animals seen in the eastern parts are to be met with. Even mosquitoes, flies, and other insects which torment travellers unmercifully in Cutch, were not seen in the vast solitude of the apparently boundless salt-waste. Our solitariness was painfully oppressive, and only broken at midnight by the occasional passage of pilgrims on their way to the shrine at Narayen Sarovar (in Cutch), calling on their gods to pour down blessings upon the Government; and on one occasion they held a special service near our camp in the dead of night (for no travellers ever attempt to cross the Rann by day), and prayed for the success of our enterprize, under the impression that we were pioneering for a line of railway! While at Lakhpat, I was introduced to a native of Hyderabad (Sind), known as 'the doctor,' who combines the profession of 'vakil' with that of a physician. He readily afforded me much useful information regarding the Rann, over which he had frequently travelled. He cautioned me against the danger of traversing it by day, stating that while one rarely escaped there were hundreds who died in the attempt: the traveller, he said, becomes giddy and stupefied, loses his way and moves about aimlessly in great fright, and soon dies of frenzy, coupled with exhaustion and thirst. Lakhpat, which was formerly a large and important place, is now in ruins, and continues to be more and more deserted by its inhabitants, who now number only 600 souls. In anticipation of a railway passing through the place, building sites were rapidly disposed of during my stay. The hot winds began on the 29th March, and they are fearful; the exposed skin is scorched, and books and paper curl up like burnt paper. At midnight of the 31st March the party started from Kotri to cross the Rann, and about 10 o'clock next morning reached Vehr. Here we were met by the 'tappadar' (petty subdivisional officer) and a 'taluk' peon, sent on by the mukhtyarkar (agent) of the Jati taluka. We also found two barrels of water sent on to us from Moghul Bhin, but what water! It was white, like dirty milk, of the consistency of treacle, and flavoured with turpentine and kerosine oil (the previous contents of the barrels); it was literally putrid! Besides these two barrels, we had three *pakhals* (large leather bags), which were all that we could obtain from the Cutch Darbar, and four metal pots for the Brahmins of the party; and this constituted our entire equipment for the storage and carriage of water. The *pakhals* had been preserved in castor oil! I had a filter with me, but it was perfectly useless, for the water put into it was too filthy and greasy to undergo filtration, and the filter soon became choked. I resisted as long as I possibly could, quenching my thirst with this nauseous mixture; but the burning pain in my stomach became overpowering. I have heard the expression 'burning thirst,' but never before did I realize what it meant.

Between Syad Ali, T. S., and Ouni, T. S. the ground was strewn with the bleached bones of human beings, camels, cattle, and donkeys; those of the first can always be identified by the *badak* or earthen jar, the indispensable companion of all travellers in these parts, lying near, either broken or intact. This testifies to the terrible and inevitable fate of those unfortunates who lose their way in the Rann. It is strange that these were not seen anywhere else except in the vicinity of these two tower stations, apparently showing that lost travellers attracted by these conspicuous land-marks (about 25 feet high) attempt to make for them and die there. Beacons, either huge fires or a lantern raised on a pole or attached to the instrument stand, were invariably shown at night to mark the direction of the camp to all stragglers too fatigued to reach it before nightfall. Owing to the overpowering heat, mirage, and the dazzling blinding glare from the ground encrusted with salt, which becomes intolerably painful,

Commissioner was appointed by Government and was controlled practically by Government, and in a matter of this kind he might probably be influenced by the opinion of Government officers in a case in which it was possible to have the opinion of two sides. If Government had asked the Corporation to allow itself to be represented on the Committee, that would have been all right and fair; but they were not asked and, therefore, he did not see how they had really any *locus standi* in the question at all. Government were going to appoint a committee and that Committee could arrive at its decision, but he did not see what the Acting Municipal Commissioner could have to do with it. As the Corporation had really no interest in that Committee the resolution very justly said that while the Corporation regretted it would not allow the Acting Municipal Commissioner to sit on that committee they would place all the records, and all the information, and all the knowledge the Health Officer possessed at the disposal of that Committee. The Committee would, therefore, not suffer in the least by the refusal of the Corporation to grant this request. He thought by doing this the Corporation would be taking up a proper position, considering the Corporation itself was not to be represented on that Committee, whatever the outcome of it might be. Very much might be said upon the first part of the resolution,—so much as to occupy the Corporation during more than one meeting. It was best known to persons who had considered and studied the subject. He thought it was better, however, that they should not go into the question that day at all, even although it bore very much on the expression "dangerous diseases," and its meaning. He would only say a word on what he might call the medico-legal point of view in connection with that question. The Committee in its deliberations would probably come to the conclusion that they should take a step forward in regard to sanitation, and if they were to do that, and it was in the power of the Corporation to do so, by all means let it be done, but he said in that case let it go on in the recognised and ordinary channels. The Committee might give Government certain information which they were not possessed of now, and enlighten them very much about sanitation and infectious diseases, and they might come to the conclusion that the responsibility for the treatment of communicable diseases should be transferred to Municipalities and removed from the General Hospitals. He concluded by submitting the motion, notice of which had been given by Mr. P. M. Mehta.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Mr. Gilbert said he considered this a very small question which lay in a mere nutshell. It was this. To his mind Government wished to obtain the services of Dr. Weir, who, no doubt, could give the very best information on a question of this kind to a Committee of medical gentlemen whom Government wished to consult. For the Corporation to refuse the services of so eminent an authority as Dr. Weir seemed to him both discourteous and churlish. Again, Dr. Blaney had given no reason whatever why they should not lend the services of Dr. Weir to that Committee, and he certainly thought they ought to do so, both in their own interests and the interests of Government. Dr. Weir would not go as a representative of the Corporation but as an expert and by granting the request of Government it would not prejudice them in any way. He would, therefore, vote against the resolution.

Mr. Grattan Geary concurred with Mr. Gilbert, whose remarks were in accordance with the purport of the amendment he had the honour to propose. It was as follows:—"That in reference to the Government letter from the Chief Secretary to the President, the Corporation, without prejudice to the pending question of liability, accord permission to the Acting Municipal Commissioner to sit on the committee of experts as requested by the Government." It seemed to him that there were very strong reasons why they should take that course, and he agreed with Mr. Gilbert in stating that nothing had been put before the Corporation by the mover which would justify a refusal that would be considered by many as churlish and discourteous. The matter was as simple as possible. They were not asked to commit themselves in any way in reference to the case they had submitted to Government. In submitting their case, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta and seconded by himself they placed the facts before the Government in the form of a letter which was presented by the President to Government, and Government in the letter which had been read to them simply asked that their Acting Municipal Commissioner, who was also the Health Officer, would be granted permission by the Corporation to sit upon a Committee of experts. It was not a question of having the Corporation represented on the Committee; it was not as if they were sending a member of the Corporation to the Committee; but it was desirable that an officer who was qualified by experience, and by attainments, should give special information to other experts asked to advise as to what might be reasonably considered a necessary or adequate provision for dealing with cases of dangerous disease. The mover of the resolution demurred to the words "dangerous disease" which he said he could not find in medical literature. But the words had a place in the Municipal Act. The interpretation of "dangerous disease" under the Act meant cholera or any endemic or epidemic or infectious disease by which the life of man was in danger. The mover of the resolution who said he had never heard of dangerous diseases, spoke of communicable diseases which killed. Now, communicable diseases which could kill were clearly dangerous diseases (hear, hear), and they found the meaning of dangerous disease not only in that Act, but in every dictionary. It was not necessary for them to arm their Commissioner with a mandate giving him power to represent that Corporation and its case before the experts on that committee. They were not asked to do anything of the kind. The experts were not to consider the legal question or the financial; they were to inquire how many beds would be required for cases of emergency in the hospital which did exist, and which as a matter of fact was now open, and had been kept open by the Corporation itself. He had always declared it as his opinion that such a hospital was necessary. Whether it was maintained by Government or the Corporation or both conjointly, was a secondary matter altogether. But it was a matter of prime necessity that people should not die in the streets when suffering from diseases which were dangerous to their own lives and to the lives of others, and that they should have a place to go to for treatment. The resolution which had been moved stated quite rightly that the question in its entirety involved the consideration of many other matters concerning which expert opinion might be useful. But the entirety of the question was expressly excluded from the consideration of the committee, by the terms of the Government letter. It was a committee of experts, and as such an ordinary representative of the Corporation which was not a body of experts would be out of place. He did not suppose that after what had passed, it would be imagined that the Corporation would in any way be damaged or compromised in regard to the case which had been placed before the Government. They had now simply to deal with a special request that an officer of standing and great experience should be allowed to sit on this committee. Let them, then, consider what would be the result, if they refused to grant that permission. It would be open to the Government to say—and they would not be slow to say it, for they had in point of fact said it already—that the members of the Government had more at heart the interests of the sick poor of the city of Bombay, than they, the city fathers, had; that whereas they were prepared to consult the opinion of experts on the question of how houseless people should be treated when cases of illness threatening death occurred, the Corporation would not even allow their Acting Municipal Commissioner to sit on that Committee. Had there not been a provision in the Act that officers of the municipalities must give their whole time to the special duties of the municipality, it would not be necessary for Government to ask for that permission. He hoped the Corporation would not allow it to be imagined that they had no desire to provide for the cases which had occurred and were occurring of serious illness, and that the poor people should die in the streets. It would be found that since the reopening of that hospital a number of cases of serious disease had been treated, and if it were now to be closed by Government the scandal would be great. It was essential that such an hospital should be maintained, and it was equally essential that they should not take an attitude that would be mistaken for one of indifference to the sufferings of the sick, or to the credit of the city. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Dr. Banks seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas said it was a puzzle to him why a committee was at all necessary.

The President thought Dr. Viegas was wandering away from the terms of the motion and amendment before the meeting. The desirability or otherwise of appointing the Committee was not a matter with which they had to deal. They were simply asked to permit the Commissioner to sit on their committee the appointment of which rested entirely with Government, (hear, hear.)

Mr. G. W. Roughton differed from the remarks of the President and pointed out with all due deference that, in his opinion, it was very necessary that they should first consider what was to be gained by the Committee before allowing their Commissioner, whose time was fully occupied, to sit on that Committee which as far as he could see would prove a "farce."

The President said he should be extremely sorry by any ruling of his to prevent a full and free discussion on any question, but it had struck him in the present instance that Dr. Viegas was going outside the matter under discussion. Still at the same time he should be glad to hear what members had to say on the point of order.

Mr. Carroll entirely agreed with the views expressed by the President and observed that he thought the remarks made by Mr. Roughton were in themselves absolutely contradictory. On the one hand Mr. Roughton said the committee might be a "farce" while on the other hand it was to be borne in mind, that they were simply asked to permit their Acting Commissioner to sit on that committee, and it was nothing to them whether the committee was a farce or not (Dr. Blaney: Oh! Oh!) For his own part however he did not believe the committee would be a farce. The simple question before them was whether they should allow Dr. Weir to sit on the committee and he thought members should confine their observations to that point.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was of opinion that if the first paragraph of the original motion was allowed to stand they should not be debarred from discussing the point to which Dr. Viegas has referred.

Mr. Geary said the question was whether Government having made up its mind to appoint the Committee, it was of any use discussing the prior question as to the utility of that committee.

The President observed that he agreed with what had been pointed out by Mr. Kabraji, for all along he had thought the first paragraph of the motion was out of order and foreign to the question to be discussed. In all the circumstances he would not rule Dr. Viegas out of order, but he would say that as their President, it seemed to him great waste of time for them to discuss the advisability or otherwise of the appointment of the Committee.

Dr. Viegas continuing his remarks said it was a puzzle to him why the Committee should be appointed. Had not, he asked, the hospital, which had been maintained by the Municipality, been working very satisfactorily for many months? No communication had been received from Government showing that the measures adopted by the Corporation were inadequate, and it was only when the Corporation had closed the hospital which, they contended, they were only bound to provide in times of epidemics, that the question was raised. He failed to see why Government who were so solicitous about the welfare of the citizens of Bombay were not alive to that matter long ago. When Government closed the wards of the general hospital in the city to patients suffering from infectious diseases they did not ask that the Health Officer should be permitted to sit on a Committee to consider the advisability or otherwise of closing those wards which had been so long open to such cases, and, therefore, he asked why there was any need for that gentleman's services now? Without reference to the known ability of Dr. Weir he would observe that Government had in their service many officers who were quite competent to give an opinion on the adequacy of the measures adopted for checking the spread of dangerous diseases. By allowing Dr. Weir to sit on the Committee, the Corporation would, to a great extent, be committing themselves.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia remarked that he did not think any harm would result from permitting Dr. Weir to sit on the Committee having regard to the words contained in the earlier part of the amendment.

Mr. Roughton supported the amendment, and he thought they should all support it as a matter of common sense. By refusing to appoint the Commissioner they would be doing something which would not improve the relations which existed between themselves and Government, whereas if they did permit him to sit on the Commitee and reserve their rights as provided in the amendment, Dr. Weir with his persuasive eloquence which was so well known to them all, might be able to prove to Government that they were thoroughly in the wrong. They should not give an unmerited slap to Government, especially when the effect of doing so would be to damage their own position.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik thought there was a peculiar fitness in their appointing Dr. Weir on the Committee, because he combined in himself not only the knowledge necessary for the discharge of the duties of the office of Commissioner but also an amount of expert knowledge which was of extreme value in the present case. As far as the medical aspect of the question was concerned they could not have a better representative than Dr. Weir, while as regarded the legal aspect, Government had their own Legal Remembrancer to assist them.

Mr. Carroll opposed the resolution, as it appeared to him that its whole tone indicated an endeavour to keep up the quarrel with Government over the question then before them. The best policy they could adopt was to allow the Acting Commissioner to sit on the Committee for it was probable his presence there would be beneficial to the Corporation in the settlement of the vexed question which had arisen.

Mr. Kabrajee supported the amendment observing that they should show Government that they were willing to assist in a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi was of opinion that the amendment proposed by Mr. Geary should be somewhat amplified, and accordingly moved a further amendment in the following terms: "That in the opinion of the Corporation the question which Government propose to refer to a Committee involves in its entirety the consideration of many other matters besides those on which expert opinion may, in some respects, be useful; and inasmuch as Government wish to appoint a Committee, and desire the services of Dr. Weir thereon, the Corporation accord permission to Dr. Weir to serve on such Committee, but the Corporation desire to place on record most explicitly and distinctly that they are not to be bound by any opinion the Committee may express or any decision they may arrive at; and that the appointment of Dr. Weir is not to be considered as representing the Corporation on the Committee, and in no way to prejudice the contentions of the Corporation on the question of liability pending between them and Government."

Dr. Balchundra K. Bhatawadekar seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there were several other members who wished to speak, and as it was then five o'clock he should move that the meeting be adjourned. (Cries of "No, No" and "vote, vote").

Mr. Santook seconded the motion for adjournment which was lost.

The President said it appeared to him that Mr. Dharamsis' amendment undid exactly what he wanted to do. In permitting Dr. Weir to sit on the Committee he did not think they would be in any way responsible for what was done by the Committee. But if they carried Mr. Dharamsis' amendment with its reservations they would, in a measure, be accepting responsibility.

Dr. Blaney in briefly replying on the debate repudiated the insinuation that Mr. Mehta or himself wished to keep up any quarrel with Government. The motion was a thoroughly honest one and he hoped it would be adopted.

The President then put Mr. Dharamsis' amendment to the meeting and it was rejected, 13 votes being given for and 17 against it.

He next put Mr. Geary's amendment which was carried by 19 votes against 13 and the proceedings then terminated.

DEPORTATION OF A RUSSIAN FROM BOMBAY.

About a month ago, a man who appeared to be a Russian, arrived in Bombay by a steamer, and was found walking about the streets of Bombay in what seemed to be a suspicious manner. The police followed his movements and ultimately found out that the stranger was a Russian, named Ladislass De Piotrisky Kefoski. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, wrote to the Government of Bombay, regarding the presence of this Russian in Bombay, and he was kept under police surveillance. He is about 50 years of age, and speaks only Russian and French. The Government, on getting intimation sent them by Colonel Wilson, deemed it expedient to deport the stranger from Bombay. A warrant of deportation was accordingly issued from the Political Department, Bombay Government, and in persuance of this warrant of deportation a passage was engaged for the Russian by the s. s. Sulamat, the agents for which vessel are Messrs. Boyts, Craig and Co., at the expense of the Bombay Government, so that he might be deported from British Territory. The stranger first said to the police that he came to India in search of some employment but subsequently he stated that he came to India, only as a traveller. The vessel was to sail last night and every precaution was taken that the Russian would not leave the vessel before it sailed.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 23.

10 p.m.	86·1

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	83·4

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me some space for a short explanation in reference to the criticisms which have been made, both by yourself and the *Times of India*, upon certain recent University matters? The meeting of the Senate, where these explanations would have to be given at length, will not take place for several weeks yet. And it is desirable, as the matters are being discussed by the public in the meanwhile, that some indication should be furnished of the reasons for those recomendations of the Syndicate of the University of which both you and your contemporary have condemned, without the Syndicate having been heard in regard to them. For obvious reasons, I can, at present, do no more than furnish such an indication only.

Before doing so, however, it is necessary to say a few words in reference to the questions of form and procedure, which alone can be said to have been discussed at last Friday's meeting. The article in the *Times of India* may, I suppose, be treated as evidence that Dr. Peterson is now satisfied that the procedure adopted by the Syndicate was not "unprecedented," as in the debate he declared it to be. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, still thinks that the question should have been referred to all the Faculties. But the writer does not explain why the consideration of the question from the point of view of each of the Faculties should not be conducted in the presence and hearing of all of them. As no special matters of a technical character in connection with the question have been suggested even to this day, it certainly seems to me desirable that such discussion of it from various points of view, as may have to take place, should take place in the Senate, which comprehends all the several Faculties. The writer in the *Gazette* says that the Faculty of Arts has a special claim to be heard on such a subject as the Senate had to consider. I cannot admit the claim, and any such distinction between the Faculties as is suggested in the *Gazette's* article would, I feel pretty confident from past experience, have raised a hornet's nest if it had been acted on by the Syndicate. It is quite incorrect to say, as is also said in that article, that I "excused" the Syndicate. I did nothing of the sort. I pointed out that, on grounds of reason, the procedure adopted by the Syndicate was a correct one, and I also pointed out that there was in favour of it a precedent laid down by a former Syndicate. That Syndicate included such eminent University authorities as Sir R. West and Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Latham, Professor Bhandarkar, and the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, not to mention others. It is necessary, also, in appreciating the weight due to that precedent, to remember that though the proposal brought before the Senate by that former Syndicate was opposed by such members of the Senate as Professor Selby, Mr. P. M Mehta and the Bishop of Bombay, and though Mr. P. M. Mehta and myself asked for time to consider the proposal and for a special committee to discuss it, no part of the opposition proceeded on the ground that the matter should have gone to the Faculties prior to its being placed before the Senate for final disposal. It is said that "Mr. Justice Jardine, with very proper warmth, protested that if the Faculty of Arts were not to give their advice on the subject of languages, he did not see what the use of the Faculty of Arts could be." In addition to what I have already pointed out, I need only say, in answer to this protest, that there is ample room for energies of the Faculty of Arts, even if they are excluded from such a proposal as the one now in question. The subject of languages in the higher Arts Examinations, not to mention a host of other subjects, would be properly referred to that Faculty, and I quite agree that such subjects ought not to be brought before the Senate without such a reference. But the whole reason of the reference appears to me to be absent in such a case as the one we are dealing with.

Before passing from this aspect of the question, I beg to entirely repudiate, on my own behalf, the implication involved in the observation of the *Times*, that I should not have "flouted the Faculty which sends me to the Syndicate." In the first place, I did not "flout" the Faculty; I only stated facts. In the second place, the Faculty confers no favour on me by sending me to the Syndicate, as this observation implies. I consider, on the contrary, that a Syndic does a service to the Faculty by consenting to represent it in the Syndicate. And thirdly, when speaking in the Senate, I speak as a member of the Senate, not merely as a member of the Syndicate; and the Senate is above the Faculties, and entitled to control them and criticise their proceedings.

There is one other point made by the *Gazette* which requires to be dealt with before I come to the merits of the Syndicate's proposal. It is said that the Syndicate, in this matter, allowed itself to be governed by "occult influences." I am so entirely at a loss to understand what this astonishing remark means, that I can only leave the "occult influences" alone in the same way as I leave the other "occult phenomena" of which we have heard a good deal once more during the past few months. If the writer means to refer to the communication from Government and its enclosures, there is nothing "occult" about them at all, and the "influence" exercised by them consists solely in setting in motion an inquiry which some members of the Syndicate had been anxious about long before the Government addressed the University. Under the circumstances the suggestion about "occult influences" and the allusion to the University's "claim to govern itself," can, in my opinion, be only characterised as mere *ad captandum* talk. And the further statement, that the Syndicate has closed its ears to evidence coming from a quarter opposite to that whence these "occult influences" are alleged to emanate, is absolutely and totally without foundation. No such evidence was ever placed before the Syndicate. And on the other hand, the Special Committee which advised the Syndicate on this subject included two gentlemen who were and are Principals of high Schools in Bombay, and a third gentleman, who, though now a principal of a College, was also the head of a high School not so long ago, and, I believe, was, and still is, the President of the Educational Union, which includes on its rolls most of the heads of High Schools in Bombay.

I now come to the merits of the scheme. I am not going in this letter to deal with the various objections to it which have been set forth in the articles of the *Gazette* and the *Times*. I will only point out what the present rule practically is, and what is the extent of the changes proposed by the Syndicate. Now the first thing to remember is, that in most, if not all, the Colleges affiliated to the University, there has been, I believe, for years past, a rule against the admission of any student who has not matriculated in a "classical" language. Therefore, between the rules of the University and the Colleges, a "classical" language is practically a part of the compulsory course for Matriculation under the present regulations. And the Syndicate's proposal makes that formerly and, in express terms, compulsory, which is practically such already. Further, it must be remembered, that the Senate, in establishing the Final School Examination, has necessarily adopted the principle that Matriculation is to be a real Matriculation, an admission to the higher collegiate courses. The suggestion to the contrary in the *Times* is a mere dogmatic statement, the grounds for which are not shown. It is unnecessary, therefore, to consider in this connection the operation of the proposed changes in the cases of those who do not wish to proceed to a collegiate course. This is a point, which, if I am not mistaken, is lost sight of in the evidence which Mr. Justice Jardine adduced before the Senate. And further, upon this point, it has to be remembered that the proposal of the Syndicate adopting what is practically the law at present, renders it more precise and definite, and in that way somewhat lightens the "burden" about which so much is being spoken in this controversy. The next important point is that which, I believed, constitutes "the very head and front of our offending," namely, the introduction of a third language. In the first place, how does the law stand as regards this point at present? Under the existing rules, the English paper contains a passage in a vernacular language for translation into English, and a candidate is allowed to do the translation instead of a paraphrase. For several years past, the English examiners have complained that this part of their work cannot be satisfactorily done, and there have been complaints regarding it from other quarters also. The Syndicate's proposal removes the translation from the English paper, and makes it the subject of a separate and "compulsory" paper. Under that proposal, the candidates will also have to do a translation from the vernacular into English, and this, of course is a distinct addition to the "burden" already alluded to. And the question is, are these two translations an unfair increase of the candidate's "burden?" That question can be looked at from two different points of view, first, in its bearing on the study of English at the University, and secondly in its bearing on the study of the Indian Vernaculars. As regards the first aspect of the question, I need not do more than refer to the authority of Lord Macaulay, who in his life of the younger Pitt, points out the great efficiency of a habit of translating from some other language into English as an instrument for the acquisition of a command over the English language. As regards the translation from English into a vernacular language, I need only point attention to the fact, known to all who have practical experience of so-called paraphrase, in our schools, &c., that it is almost hopeless to test the student's capacity to understand and appreciate English by means of a paraphrase. And I can well remember that in our schools in old days, and I suppose now, a translation used to be often called for in order to ascertain whether a piece paraphrased had been really understood. That being so, it is plain that the changes proposed by the Syndicate are perfectly legitimate as means towards a more real study of the English language itself. And this was one of the considerations which was talked over at the meetings of the Special Committee which, as I have already stated was, appointed by the Syndicate to advise it in this matter. I do not, however, wish it to be understood from what I have said, that the change was made solely, or even primarily, in view of the considerations I have just stated. One of the members of the Special Committee was Mr. Modak, who may be said to have taken the lead in the movement in favour of the recognition of the Vernaculars at the University. He is one of those whom I spoke of in last Friday's debate as enthusiastic champions of the Vernaculars. I am myself not one of such champions, but I have often expressed the view which I hold, that within certain very strictly defined limits, the Indian Vernaculars can and ought to have a recognised position at the University. Accordingly, Mr. Modak and myself both considered, that as the translation piece must go out of the English paper, we might propose that it should at the same time go into another paper, and that there it should be joined to a translation from English into the Vernaculars also. This view found acceptance with the Committee, and in that way ultimately came before the Senate. Whether that view is right or wrong I will not now stop to discuss. The discussion will come properly on 4th December. But that the proposals based upon that view are either "premature" or "ill-considered," or "should have been raised in another way," I altogether deny. And I also deny that the decision of the Senate, as regards the position of the Vernaculars in the higher examinations, has any bearing whatever on the question about their position at the Matriculation Examination. I assert further that instead of the proposals of the Syndicate being "ill-considered," it is the opposition to them that is based on imperfect knowledge of the actual position of matters at present, and on imperfect appreciation of the probable effects of the changes proposed. I assert, too, that instead of those proposals being "premature," they would have come before the Senate long before now, if I had not held them back till the present time. And, furthermore, I assert that nobody has as yet suggested a better way, or even another way, for bringing the matter before the Senate.

I feel, Sir, that the points I have now made could be made more telling by a little further exposition; and that there are sundry remarks in the articles in the *Times* and *Gazette* to which answers could be furnished which would not be without effect in this controversy. But for various reasons, which need not be particularized, but among which are reasons connected with your space and my time, I must forego any discussion of those points and remarks. I claim to have shown that our procedure was not "unprecedented;" that it was supported by strong authority and by powerful considerations, based upon the true principles applicable to the case. I claim to have shown further that our scheme was carefully considered, and from all points of view; that it does not make any such revolutionary changes as are alleged; that there is a good deal to say for them in the circumstances in which we are placed; and that the alarm raised about them is entirely misplaced and groundless. I have written only to prevent, if that be possible, a discussion of this important question on imperfect or misleading information. When the meeting of the Senate takes place, the whole question will then be properly considered from all points of view. At present I cannot embark upon an examination of the arguments urged by those from whom I differ. I only wish to say that, I think, if the points I have made above are calmly considered, the Syndicate's action will be found to be sound and justifiable, and not in the least such as our critics are representing it to be.—Yours, &c.

September 23. K. T. TELANG.

A LEGITIMATE COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was one of the special jurors at the criminal sessions just concluded. I have sat on the juries on many occasions in Bombay, and I noticed what appeared to me an innovation, which is, I think, worthy of discussion, and ought to be put right. The jury are of course in charge of a European police officer, who takes care that none of them go away without the special leave of the Court. There, I think, his duty begins and ends. He has no right, as I take it, to obtrude his presence on the jury during their deliberations in considering their verdict. Yet on the occasion I refer to, I remarked this officer's presence when the jury sat down in the Tower Room, sitting at the foot of the table just as if he were one of the jury. I politely asked him to oblige us by going outside and shutting the door. He got up politely, shut the door, and sat down again in his chair at the jurors' table. I did not care to make a scene in carrying my point, and therefore let him stay. But I think the presence of any person whatever, who is not a juryman, is highly objectionable, when the jury are discussing the verdict they will give. The verdict of the jury as declared by the foreman is entirely impersonal: no one has any right to know, or be in a position to state, what are the views of any particular individual juryman. I may be wrong, and if so I would be glad if one of your legal readers would be so good as to enlighten me.—Yours, &c.,

JUROR.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION ON THE PAMIRS.

From guarded information, which we have published during the past few days, writes the *Pioneer*, our readers will probably have arrived at the conclusion that Captain Grombchevsky's exploring parties on the Pamirs have assumed that aggressive attitude which is characteristic of the Russians in Central Asia. As a matter of fact Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison have been excluded by the Russians from the Lesser and Alichur Pamirs, respectively, and being alone without escorts they have had to retire from the debateable ground north of the Hindu Kush. So far back as 18th August, Captain Younghusband had to withdraw from Bozai Gumbaz to the Tagdumbash Pamir. Lieutenant Davison accompanied the Russians on their return journey to the Alzi range, and thence went back to Kashgar by the northern route. This action of the Russians is the more audacious as there was a Chinese General on the Alichur Pamir, who practically tried to stop their progress. He showed every possible civility to Lieutenant Davison, but was powerless to prevent his being ordered back. There can be no doubt now that the Russians have deliberately forced the question of their right to control the Pamirs between the Chinese boundary of Kashgar and the Afghan frontier at the Sarikal (Woods Lake), as laid down in the Granville Agreement of 1873. The matter is of course one of high international importance. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, not altogether accidental perhaps, that at a time when the *agents provocateurs* of the Russians are putting themselves in evidence in Egypt and on the Pamirs, the Russian press should be disclaiming all designs upon India and urging the advisability of an agreement between Russia and England. Admitting that there are statesmen and politicians on both sides who sincerely desire such an arrangement, which has unquestionably many arguments in its favour, the difficulties in the way have hitherto been found insuperable; but even supposing they were not, it is clear that they will rapidly become so, if Russian Agents act as Captain Grombchevsky has done. Once suffer affairs of this sort, and negotiation becomes out of the question: we are, as Guizot once said, at the mercy "des incidents et des subalternes."

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major G. M. Salaman, Indian Medical Service, Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. J. C. Garinher, First Class Schoolmaster, have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant G. C. McW. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain H. A. Bennett, Commissariat Department, and Lieutenant Colonel B. G. Humphrey, Indian Staff Corps, have been allowed to retire from the service.

Lieutenant G. L. Burne, Supernumerary, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, has resigned his commission.

Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, has been granted leave for one year to proceed out of India on private affairs.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following Government Resolution has been issued on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1890-91.

ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS.

The report on public instruction for the year 1890-91 shows that the grand total of persons receiving instruction at institutions of all sorts rose to 620,493 from 591,627 in the previous year. On the new census returns this represents 15·45 per cent. of the school-going population at school against 16·88 returned last year on the figures of the former census, or again 26·62 per cent. male scholars against 29·20, and 3·56 female scholars against 3·74 of the school-going age. Of this total, 553,092 pupils received instruction at 9,384 public institutions, as against 523,718 at 8,879 public institutions in 1889-90; and 67,406 pupils were instructed at 2,653 private institutions against 67,909 at 2,837 in the preceding year. The increase of 445 public institutions and of 29,374 attending them is fairly distributed over each class of education except secondary schools, which show a decrease of 417 pupils. Each class of educational agency except unaided effort contributes to it, aided institutions accounting for more than one-half of the increase. Municipal Boards claim an increase of 8,393 pupils, but this is due only to the transfer of Local Board schools especially in the Northern Division. Of the whole number of pupils however in the public schools only 43,840, out of a population of 26,772,896, are learning any English, being a falling off of 703. As to the classes of the community in these schools 98,881 are Brahmans, 90,131 are Mahomedans who have increased by 13,402, and 9,103 are Portuguese and Native Christians. The great bulk are Hindus who are neither Brahmans nor low castes. Aboriginal tribes have increased to 7,160 from 6,825, and Parsis have fallen to 12,351. As to sex, the number of boys has risen from 465,234 in 1889-90 to 489,183 in the year under review, and of girls from 53,484 to 63,909. The only two classes of public institutions which have decreased in numbers during the year under review are the secondary schools, the number of which fell from 412 to 403, with an attendance of only 41,714 as against 42,131 in 1889-90, and the special schools generally which numbered only 44, as against 58 in the preceding year; attendance at these latter has, however, slightly increased. While the number of Colleges in the Presidency has remained the same, the number of primary schools has increased by no less than 468 new institutions, as compared with an increase last year of 283 only. This increase is again chiefly under the head of "aided schools," and is counterbalanced by a decrease from 92 to 87 in the number of Government schools and from 4,275 to 4,243 in Local Board schools. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the decrease in the number of Government and Local Board schools has not involved a decrease also in the number of pupils attending the remaining institutions of the same class. It is observed that, whereas the increase both in the number of schools and of pupils is elsewhere so nearly universal, in Bombay there is a decrease of 10 in the number of public institutions of all sorts and of 1,126 in the number of pupils attending them. In primary schools in Bombay there is an increase of 208 boys, the Municipal schools showing a loss of only two, although three new primary schools for boys have been added to the list.

WAYS AND MEANS.

2. The total expenditure on education amounted in the year under review to Rs. 59,52,344 as compared with Rs. 56,67,450 in 1889-90, there being an increase of expenditure from every source except local cess, expenditure from which fell, owing to special causes, from Rs. 8,74,193 to Rs. 8,44,135. Towards the total expenditure fees, though, owing to the increase number of schools and scholars, they amounted to more than in 1889-90, contributed only 20·63 per cent. against 21·46 in 1889-90, Provincial funds contributed 32·57 against 30·18, local cess 14·18 against 15·42, municipal rates 5·62 against 5·21, revenues of Native States 12·81 against 14·26, and all other sources 14·19 against 13·44. Government last year called attention to the increasing expenditure of Provincial funds, but during the year under review the amount spent from them on education reached Rs. 19, 38,283, or Rs. 2¼ lakhs more than in 1889-90, and about Rs. 4,16,000 in excess of the assignment made by the Government of India. The expenditure by Municipal Boards showed an increase of Rs. 62,338 of which Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 17,633 and fees Rs. 12,181. Of the excess expenditure, Rs. 11,440 were given to secondary schools and Rs. 16,725 to buildings.

The manner in which Provincial funds were distributed, as set forth in paragraph 5 of the report, shows that, next to primary schools, the object to which the largest increase of expenditure was devoted was University education. This is partly accounted for by the increased charges connected with the Bacteriological Laboratory and the Botanical Survey of India; but the most noticeable features in the increased cost of collegiate education are the fall of fees in Government Arts Colleges from Rs. 35,667 to Rs. 31,295 and a total increase of Provincial help from Rs. 65,989 to Rs. 99,416. Aided Colleges received a small increase of Provincial grant, and derived Rs. 7,869 more from fees than in the previous year. Professional Colleges cost Government an increase of Rs. 31,062. An increased grant of one lakh was made to the District Boards in the course of the year in aid of Primary Schools. The total amount given from Provincial funds as building grants amounted to Rs. 2,00,609 as against Rs. 1,49,534 in the previous year, showing an increase of over half a lakh; two large grants were for College and school buildings in Sind, but by far the greater number of large grants were towards educational buildings in or near Bombay and Poona. Aided institutions received from Government Rs. 1,55,915 for buildings, and Local Boards received Rs. 30,382 on the same account against Rs. 9,892 in the previous year.

3. There was an increase of 60 in the number of students attending the Arts Colleges in 1890-91, the total amounting to 1,289. The fees collected rose from Rs. 77,918 in 1889-90 to Rs. 81,145 during the year under review. The attendance at the Deccan College has risen by 37 since the previous year, as anticipated in 1890 by Government when noticing the large falling off in the number then on the rolls as compared with 1888-89. The reduction of fees has, however, reduced the realisations from Rs. 14,565 to Rs. 9,121. The Elphinstone College heads the list with 253 students, while at the Fergusson College the attendance has fallen from 240 to 199. The reason of the decline in the number of students at the Samaldas College from 58 to 25 was noticed by Government when reviewing the Administration Report of Kathiawar, and this decline has probably contributed to the rise in the attendance at the Gujarat College from 99 to 119. The Sind Arts College shows an increase of 13.

The results of the examinations of all the Colleges do not, on the whole, compare very favourably with those of the year 1889-90. A larger number of candidates were successful in passing the First B. A. Examination, but in other respects the number of successful students has fallen off.

The results of the University Entrance Examination call for little comment. Only 117 boys who went up without school certificates passed out of 1,474 candidates. Out of 1,482 other boys 627 passed.

The total number of High Schools, both for girls and for boys, remained the same as in the preceding year, but there is a regrettable decline in the attendance at both, the numbers having fallen from 22,812 in 1889-90 to 22,544 in 1890-91. There were only two High Schools for girls maintained by Government, each containing 11 girls in the High School division. The Poona High School with a total attendance in all classes of 74 cost Government Rs. 7,061 and the Ahmedabad institution with a total attendance of 30 cost Government Rs. 1,802. In all the High Schools the management and teaching are well reported on. The Governor in Council is again able to congratulate the Chiefs of Kathiawar on the progress in higher education reported from that Province. The number of middle schools for boys fell from 282 to 275, and the attendance from 17,239 to 16,763; those for girls fell from 49 to 47, but the attendance of girls rose from 2,080 to 2,407.

The Northern Division is the only one which showed a substantial increase in the attendance both of boys and girls; in Bombay City there was a gratifying increase in the number of girls attending middle class schools, but a decrease from 3,207 to 2,695 in the number of boys. The report is favourable as to the general condition of lower secondary education. The small part taken by Municipal Boards in female education is represented by two schools and 33 pupils. Aided enterprise supplies instruction to no less than 2,279 of the total female scholars in middle schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

4. It is a satisfaction to Government to observe that, although there are fluctuations in the progress of higher education which may at times seem discouraging, in the matter of primary education the progress continues steadily from year to year. The number of boys attending primary schools (including Aden) rose in the past year to 467,967 from 440,672 in 1889-90, the largest increase being noticeable in the Central and Northern Divisions and in Sind. The number of girls in primary schools rose from 36,345 to 38,705, the number of girls' schools having risen from 582 to 616. The Northern Division not only continues to maintain its pre-eminence in the matter of female primary education, but progresses more rapidly still than any of the other charges. Out of the total number of girls attending primary schools no less than 17,431, or nearly half, are in the Northern Division. This increase is almost entirely in the attendance in schools managed by Municipal Boards, and those maintained by Native States. The increase in the number of primary schools both for boys and for girls, which are managed by Municipal Boards is explained by the creation of additional Municipal Districts, where in Boards have assumed control of the schools formerly under Local Board management. The examination results in primary schools are reported as generally satisfactory and indicate an improvement in the teaching staff now supplied.

5. There were 45 institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, against 48 in 1889-90. The attendance increased during the year under review there being on the 31st March 1891, 3,783 pupils (boys and girls) on the registers, against 3,679 at the close of the previous year; and it is satisfactory to learn that with increased numbers have also come improved results. It is invidious to select from the list mentioned in paragraph 21 of the report, and Government are content to observe that all the existing schools are well reported on, and though some, from want of support, had to be closed during the year under review, either others took their places, or those that remained profited by an increased attendance. The total expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 3,19,849 in the previous year to Rs. 3,76,682 in the year under review. Towards this Provincial revenues contributed, exclusive of building grants, Rs. 83,889 and fees produced Rs. 1,03,618.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

6. Under the head of "Education of Special Classes" is given an account of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the various Talukdari Schools, the education of Mahomedans, and of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes. As to the first named institution, Government note with satisfaction the increase in the number of pupils from 28 to 39, and are pleased to see that the list of Kunvars includes several from outside the Province of Kathiawar. It is hoped that many other Chiefs, whether of the Province of Kathiawar, or residing in other parts of the Presidency, will see the advantages which must accrue to their sons from an education which seeks, not only to inculcate learning, but also to implant in them a manly spirit and healthy ideas which may be of

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Secunderabad.
Hindu *vs.* B. B. Cricket Club, 2 p.m.
Polo on the maidan, 5 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., 5 to 7 p. m., and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Eden Hall (s), from Liverpool ; Kilwa (s), Busreh ; Venetia (s), Hongkong ; and Hampstead (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Orion (s), for Hongkong ; Ganges (s), Dunkirk ; and Culna (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Wildcroft and Baghdad entered and the s. s. Sullamut left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eden Hall, Venetia and Gwalior entered, and the s. s. Orion, left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Brindisi will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow the 26th instant.

POLO.—There will be a match to-day at 5 o'clock.—*Colours*—Messrs. Gray (capt.), Barton, Prevost and Steel. *Whites*—Philip (capt.) Dawdall, Procter and Captain Jellett.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Catch Mandvee per extra s. s. Kapurthala will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-morrow.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* SECUNDERABAD.—The cricket match between Bombay and Secunderabad will commence at 1-45 p.m. to-day, and will be resumed at 11 o'clock prompt to-morrow morning.

LECTURE.—Babu B. C. Bannaji will deliver an address in English this evening in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Our National Aspirations : Religious and Social." The lecture is open to the public.

NATIVE THEATRICALS AT POONA.—The Alfred Theatrical Company give on Monday evening next a performance, under the patronage of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy for the benefit of Mr. Ratanshah J. Davar, one of the principal actors of this company.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. E. REPORTER of the Madras Army, the eldest son of our townsman, Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, on the expiry of his sick leave, proceeded last night by the Madras mail train to rejoin his regiment now stationed in Upper Burma.

CRICKET.—A Cricket match will be played this afternoon between the Hindu and the B. B. Cricket Clubs of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the company's parade ground near the Parel Works to commence at 2-30 p.m. Railway time. The Railway Volunteer Band will play a selection of music at 6 p. m.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—The Secretary acknowledges with thanks the receipt of rupees thirty and fifteen being donations contributed by H. H. Shree Rajah Saheb Gujputee Rao (Vizagapatam) and by H. H. the Divan Saheb of Palanpur, respectively, in aid of the schools established by the Bombay East Indian Association.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—At the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, on being called upon to serve on the common jury, Mr. Byramjee Cowasjee Jassawalla handed an application to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley for exemption from service on the ground that he possessed an imperfect knowledge of English. His lordship told the applicant that he could not accept his statement, and that he should make an affidavit and obtain from the Chief Translator a certificate to the effect that his knowledge of English was imperfect. The applicant then left.

LEAVING A TRAIN WHILE IN MOTION.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Abdoolla Mahboob was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with leaving the train while in motion. When a local train arrived at the Dadur station of the G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday morning the accused opened the door of his compartment and got out of the carriage before the train was stopped. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law. The Magistrate fined the accused one rupee, reminding him that it was a very dangerous practice to leave the train while in motion.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Bestow De Souza, a Goanese cook, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing four gold buttons and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 125 from the bed-room of his master Mr. J. W. Brown living at Malabar Hill. The complainant had left his shirt on a chair in his bed-room and went to sleep and the accused stole the buttons from the shirt and absconded. The theft was reported to the police who arrested the accused and recovered the stolen articles. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ramchandra Madhu was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 54, belonging to a Hindu woman named Laxmi, living at Null Bazar. A few days ago the prosecutrix went to the bazaar locking the door of her room. The accused entered the house during her absence by forcing open the doors of the room and stealing the contents of a box, decamped. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the property from his house. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NEFARIOUS TRADING IN OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Yakoob Fakeera and Samuel Yakoob were placed in the dock on a charge of being in possession and transporting 43lbs. of crude opium from the Khudduck to Crawford Market, on the 16th instant, in contravention of section 9, Act 1 of 1878. The opium was found secreted in kerosine oil tins under layers of grass, being seized in the possession of a coolie by Mr. Rustom Pestonji, of the Opium Department and his assistants. Mr. DeSouza defended and endeavoured to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the accused. After recording the evidence of two coolies his Worship considered the evidence of the one who carried the burden was corroborated by the other witness who was present at Khudduck and by the testimony of Inspector Hack. The identity of the prisoners was established by the witnesses, and his Worship considered the evidence for setting up an *alibi* worthless. Both the offenders were convicted of the offence. Two previous convictions appeared against the first accused and one against his son Samuel. His Worship imposed a penalty of Rs. 500 upon Yakoob Fakira and Rs. 100 upon his son Samuel.

MILN'S DRAMATIC SEASON.—Our readers are reminded that the first performance of Mr. G. C. Miln and his company takes place to-morrow night at the Gaiety Theatre, when the famous 'Lights O' London" will be played in Bombay for the first time. Very few productions of late years have created such an interest among playgoers as had the present one. On Monday—when the box plan at Soundy and Co. was opened for the first time—more seats were booked for the opening performance of "Lights O' London" than was ever recorded for a professional company in Bombay, a fact which speaks volumes for the excellent reputation gained by Mr. Miln on the other side of India. No pains have been spared to render the production in every way equal to the Calcutta performance, and there is little fear that the verdict on Saturday night will be favorable to all concerned. It may be as well to mention that the "Lights O' London" will be played on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday it will be replaced by an equally successful drama "The Silver King" for three nights, which in turn will make way for "Hamlet," with Mr. Miln in the *role* of the melancholy Dane. Altogether, the forthcoming season promises to be one that will not readily be forgotten by all lovers of the drama.

Holloway's Pills.—Factory Operatives and Workers in Manufactories.—The remarkable remedies which have been discovered and perfected by Thomas Holloway, and which have for more than fifty years been successfully used in every quarter of the globe, are especially useful in all the manifold ailments which afflict those who by reason of their occupation are confined for years, or all their lives, in crowded buildings and workshops. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are associated remedies, the former restoring the vital powers when diminished, and always acting as an efficient blood purifier, whilst the latter relieves local maladies, checks inflammation, and acts as a cleansing and healing agent in cases of bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers and unhealthy sores of all kinds.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury :—

A MARWAREE FIRM CHEATED OF RS. 15,000.

Chintamon Keshav and Bhaghirath Manajee were charged, the first with committing criminal breach of trust and theft of Rs. 15,000, the property of his master, Fulchund Gopalchund, and the second accused with abetment of the offence and with receiving stolen property. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Mantrey, appeared for the first prisoner ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, appeared for the second prisoner.

Some further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the case to the jury, said the prosecution rested upon the confessions made by the prisoners ; and the question for consideration was whether those confessions were made. Either the confessions, which were taken down in writing, were made, or this was a wicked and malicious conspiracy against the prisoners on the part of the witnesses who had been examined. The learned counsel asked the jury not to come to the latter conclusion without a mature and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances which had been brought forward in the evidence. In the evidence of the moonim and three other persons who deposed to the confessions having been made, there was no reason suggested why they should conspire against the prisoners ; there was no motive of ill-will or quarrel or vindictiveness suggested. There was good faith in all the proceedings taken by the prosecutor. Immediately after the offence was discovered, the prosecutor went for legal advice to Mr. Pestonjee, solicitor ; and the learned counsel thought he could safely say that, were the case a false one, a gentleman of Mr. Pestonjee's known position and respectability would have been the last person a party would have gone to for advice.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, said his client was a man who for years had been entrusted with the custody of lakhs of rupees, and that, therefore, his case required close attention at the hands of the jury, when the charge preferred against him was one of dishonesty. Now, in this case, the issue in which was a very narrow one, the learned counsel argued that the burden lay on the prosecution to prove that, in whatever was done, the prisoner was actuated by dishonesty. In the statements made by the prisoner he never denied, and the defence did not intend to deny, that he took the Rs. 15,000, but throughout the statements, there was not a single admission that the money was taken dishonestly. The prisoner admitted that he took the money to Parel, but averred that he was swindled out of it. There was no theft, nor dishonesty throughout the transaction. The learned counsel asked the jury to regard the prisoner's statements with great suspicion, because of the unusual circumstances under which they were taken down or rather forced from the prisoner. And what, after all, did the statements amount to ? Why, that the prisoner was swindled out of the money, and that there was no dishonesty whatever in what the prisoner did. Dishonesty was, the learned counsel argued, the real test to apply to this case. Jugonnath, the moonim, was not a man to be trusted. He denied that he gave his consent to the money being removed from the firm's treasury, because he knew that his master would in that case at once dismiss him from his employ. The master had not accepted the statement of the moonim with regard to the loss of the money ; he did not undertake himself the prosecution of the prisoner, but threw the responsibility upon the moonim ; so that this was a prosecution not by the master of the firm, but by the moonim, whom the master held responsible for the money. The prisoner took the money in fifteen notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and left in the cash-box a memo., containing the numbers of the notes. Would that be the conduct of a dishonest man who was committing a theft ?

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury for the second prisoner, said he felt some embarrassment in dealing with his client's case because he was tried jointly with another, and portions of evidence, which were inadmissible against his client, had been admitted because they bore against the other prisoner. The learned counsel said his client was charged with receiving stolen property. All the circumstances usually associated with such a charge were absent in this case ; and his client was accused because he handed to a third party the money which the first prisoner told him to give away. His client did not take from the firm the money which the other prisoner admitted to have taken, and he received no stolen property in the sense the expression usually bore. The statements which the learned counsel's client was said to have made, was no confession at all as far as he was concerned ; he simply related the circumstances which concerned the other prisoner in the order in which they occurred.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the trusted moonim of the firm had told them that he never gave his consent or authority to the removal of the Rs. 15,000 from the cash of the firm ; and there was no reason to distrust his statement. The fact was that the first prisoner took the Rs. 15,000 from his master's treasury, which he had no right to take. He was an old servant of the firm and ought to have known that he had no right to take the money without the authority of the moonim. It was a transaction to the wrongful loss of the master. According to the moonim, the first prisoner took not only the Rs. 15,000, but also, as he admitted, Rs. 974, which he had applied to his own use. Here the prisoner was trusted with money, the property of his master, which he appropriated to his own use unauthorizedly ; and it was for the jury to say whether he committed breach of trust in respect of the money. It was a strange story which the prisoner told as to the loss of the Rs 15,000 ; and it was quite possible that both the prisoners might have been deceived in the manner described. But the question was whether the prisoner unauthorizedly appropriated to his own use his master's money with which he had been entrusted. With respect to the second prisoner, the case was different ; and his lordship asked the jury not to give any weight to the statement made by the first prisoner against him. The second prisoner had no charge of the money, but he had no right to assist the first in the disposal of the money. His lordship agreed with the remark of the learned counsel for the second prisoner that there was no evidence against him of having received the money and the jury would form their own conclusion on the point upon the evidence as regarded the second prisoner.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of both charges against the first prisoner ; and guilty of aiding and abetting, in the commission of criminal breach of trust, against the second prisoner.

His lordship, in sentencing the prisoners at the rising of the Court, said : Chintamon and Bhaghirath, you both have been convicted, and very properly convicted, of a daring robbery of your master's property. For the purpose of indulging in some speculation of your own, you, Chintamon, without the knowledge of your superior, took away no less a sum than Rs. 15,000, your master's money. In a commercial city like Bombay the masters ought to be protected. There appears to me to be a shade of difference between your offences. You, Chintamon, are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years, and you, Bhaghirath, for five years.

BIGAMY AND ADULTERY.

Ruttonbai, woman, the wife of Runchord Mowjee, was charged with marrying again during the life-time of her husband ; and Bhana Ghiga was charged with aiding and abetting her in the commission of the offence, and with adultery. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee Saklatwalla, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first prisoner, and Mr. Sanjana for the second.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said the complainant, Runchord Mowjee, was married to Ruttonbai some seven years ago, when she was a widow and lived at a place called Chuda in Kattiawar. The parties belonged to the Sonar caste, Paranjia section, residing in Kattiawar, among whom remarriage of widows was allowed. They were married according to the usual ceremonies. The first thing necessary to do was to obtain the consent of the relatives of the deceased husband on payment of a money present to them. All the negotiations for a remarriage having been gone through, the complainant went up from his native village, Oona, in Kattiawar, with his "best man," to Chuda, Ruttonbai's village, where he made a present of Rs. 400 to the deceased husband's relatives, Rs. 40 for charity, and Rs. 2 to the writer of a release which the relatives executed to him, promising to interpose no obstacle in the celebration of the remarriage. The writer of the release would be called as a witness. Other Kattiawar Sonars would be called, who would tell the jury that the ceremony of remarriage in their caste was very simple. A silver coin, smeared with red paint, was handed by the bridegroom to a third party who gave it to the mother of the bride, the widow ; and the bridegroom also presented three articles of clothing to the mother or guardian, who dressed the bride in them, and the re-marriage was then considered to be complete and binding. Where the husband had children by a former wife, another ceremony was gone through. A quantity of liquid ghee was placed in a brass cup, in which a quarter-rupee silver piece was put, and the husband, the wife, and the children went and viewed their image in the liquid ghee. That was the custom of the caste as would be proved by a number of witnesses belonging to the community. After the re-marriage the parties came to Bombay and lived happily together for some years and had as issue a daughter, who was now about three years of age. They then went and lived at Oona, which Ruttonbai afterwards left on the pretence of visiting her mother at Chuda. The complainant sent messengers to call her back, but some excuses were made, and she did not return. From information received, complainant afterwards came down to Bombay, and found that his wife was living with the second accused as man and wife, and he also discovered that they had gone through the ceremony of a "patt" marriage. The second accused was well acquianted with both the complainant and Ruttonbai, and when he went through the ceremony of the marriage with Ruttonbai, he must have been fully aware that she was the wife of the complainant.

The complainant, in cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, admitted that he was a much-married man, and that out of his five wives, two were dead and three were living. He had not maltreated Ruttonbai nor turned her out of the house a few months after her marriage. About three years after his marriage with Ruttonbai, he married a fourth wife ; and after Ruttonbai went to visit her mother, he married a fifth wife. He did so because it was allowable in his caste to take more wives than one.

One more witness was examined, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cotton Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Mr. Hugh Rowbotham occupying the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted before the shareholders :—

The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1891. The total number of bales pressed by the Company during the year is 1,12,883, against 99,047 during the previous year. The Company's property at Ahmednagar has been sold and the proceeds realised. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's nett earnings after providing for income-tax amount to Rs. 97,855-7-10. From this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 12,500 to depreciation fund account, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,355-7-10 which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—*viz.*, Rs. 10,000 to a "Fund for equalising dividend," Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund, and Rs. 62,500 in payment of a dividend of Rs. 12½ per share free of income tax, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company. The balance of Rs. 2,855-7-10 your directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. The directors' report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1891, were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 12½ per share free of income tax was declared. Mr. Chabbildass Lallubhoy was re-elected as a director of the company. Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee and Mr. Maneckshaw Byramjee were appointed auditors of the Company for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held in the same office yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Hugh Rowbotham, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair. The following was the directors' report :—The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the annual reports and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1891. The total number of bales pressed by the Company during the year is 1,40,960 against 1,38,264 during the previous year. During this year the company has pressed a larger number of bales than during any previous year since the formation of the company, and the entire absence of breakage or stoppage of any kind speaks well for the efficient state of the company's factories. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's nett earnings amount to Rs. 1,03,941-1-3. From this amount your directors have transferred Rs. 15,000 to depreciation fund account with the balance of Rs. 93,941-1-3 your directors propose to deal as follows, viz. : Rs. 12,500 to be placed to a "fund for equalising dividend," Rs. 10,000 to reserve fund and Rs. 68,750 in payment of a dividend of Rs. 55 per share free of income tax equal to 11 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company. The balance of Rs. 2,691-1-3 your directors propose to carry forward to next year's account. The boiler at Khamgaum was found to be defective and has been replaced and paid for.

The annual report and the audited accounts were passed. A dividend of Rs. 55 per share free of income tax was declared. Mr. Damodurdass Tapidass was re-elected as a director of the company. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee and Mr. Nussarwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were appointed auditors for the current year on remunerations of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION AND THE INCOME-TAX.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades Association, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the Income-tax :—

SIR,—The attention of the Calcutta Trades Association has been directed to the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, on the administration of the Income-tax for the year 1890-91, and I am instructed to offer the following remarks :—

2. The Association feels that it would be failing in its duty to the large English community it represents, if it did not protest most strongly against the Resolution, which has travelled beyond the lines on which the working of a tax, such as the Income tax, should be reviewed, and contains much both as to matter and manner which should have found no place in such a document. The Association has come to this conclusion only after due consideration, and it cannot but regret that the expression of this opinion should have been rendered necessary by any act of his honor's Government.

3. I am to remark that the Resolution, while professing to review the administration of a Department of the State, worked professedly in terms of the strictest privacy, proceeds by the enumeration of details of a confidential nature, to the commission of what may be justly considered a breach of confidence which has startled the public, and has given cause for considerable irritation and annoyance. The Committee submit that if, while confessing this tax to be "based on a series of more or less accurate guesses," the Government can, simultaneously with such a declaration, deliberately commit itself to an act which is felt, and justly felt, to be a violation of the secrecy which should be observed in matters of a purely personal nature, it cannot be surprised if the feeling of repugnance with which the tax is held becomes thereby greatly intensified.

4. But while protesting against so unusual a proceeding as the publication of matters which the writer of the Resolution has chosen to describe as "interesting data," the Committee would respectfully ask his honor whether there is any warrant for the serious reflections which are contained in paragraph 5 on the honesty of the mercantile classes. Those classes are charged with combating the tax by the preparation of fictitious accounts, while the secrecy observed by them in their business affairs (and not less strictly it is presumed by Governments themselves), is characterized as a "peculiarity" which is to be regarded with suspicion in dealing with their books. The Committee are strongly of opinion that this indiscriminate condemnation of mercantile classes is warranted neither by the statistics quoted in the Resolution nor by actual facts, and I am, therefore, to express the regret of the Association that such an unwarranted and sweeping accusation should have been made on so large and important a section of the tax-paying community.

5. In the same document which has been given to the public containing disclosures amounting almost to the betrayal of a trust, and aspersions on a community but lately referred to by the Governor-General in Council as one which "contributes materially to the Income-tax revenue," there appears the somewhat inconsistent injunction that the tax should be "discreetly administered." It is patent, however, from the facts which have come before the Association in the Resolution under notice that its preparation has been marked by a deplorable absence of that discretion which the Government enjoins, and that the public are not without strong grounds for dissatisfaction and complaint.

Requesting that you will be good enough to place this letter before his honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SIXTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

THE *Gujerati* is very glad to learn that the arrangements for the holding of the Sixth National Congress at Nagpore are making satisfactory progress. When it was announced that the Nagpore people had undertaken to bear all the expenses in connection with this gathering and to undergo all the needed trouble to make it a success, some congressists gave expression to their misgivings on the point. The news, therefore, that we have received about the energetic and harmonious spirit in which our Nagpore friends are co-operating with one another will be gratifying to many in Bombay and in the other provinces. A strong Reception Committee has been appointed with a well-known gentleman for its Chairman. The work of erecting the Pendal will be commenced within a few weeks. Accommodation will be provided for two thousand delegates and visitors, and every effort will be made to secure the comfort and ease of those who propose this year to take part in the deliberations of the Congress. One of the most important subjects to be discussed at the gathering will be the question of holding a Congress in London.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—That is a happy idea of the Elphinstone College Union to have organized a series of lectures by local notabilities ; and we congratulate Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster and others for the popularity and success which the Union has already attained. Mr. W. E. Hart gave last week, a very interesting lecture on the English vernacular literature. His pleasant discourse furnishes useful hints for the cultivation of Indian vernaculars. The lecture of the greatest interest with respect to the social life of India was that delivered lately by Professor M. Macmillan on the subject of heredity in relation to the regeneration of India. The principle of heredity may be allowed to the extent that the moral, intellectual, and physical qualities of parents is partly transmitted to their children. There is only a partial transmission, as we rarely see the sons of poets, philosophers, or statesmen attain to the eminence of their fathers, and in exceptional cases, we notice even violent departures from the principle of heredity. But whatever be the extent to which one may admit the principle, if it were admitted that children at all take after their parents, the parents should be allowed in their day free scope for the highest development attainable of their mind and body. Are we doing that in India ? That is the question to which the professor addressed himself, and his conclusion is that in our females we are woefully neglecting the duty. The seclusion of women stunts their growth, and as the mothers are, so will their sons and daughters be to some extent.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes : Mr. Hart's lecture at Elphinstone College on the study of vernaculars was interesting and instructive, as, in fact, everything emanating from his facile pen generally is. The whole paper appears to have been well thought out and elaborated. We see in every line of the scholarly lecturer the painstaking, accuracy and shrewd discretion of the able judge. It is not possible, with the extremely limited space at our command, to touch on the many salient points embodied in the lecture. Briefly, Mr. Hart's argument is this. The rise and progress of English literature, from the days of St. Augustine and Edward the Confessor to those of William the Conqueror, including the brief supremacy of the Danes, and from those of William. I to those of the poet Chaucher—is a sufficiently broad lesson for Indians to take, if they are anxious to improve and enrich their vernacular literature.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The University Senate has done well in deferring the consideration of the new scheme for the Matriculation Examination till December. It is commonly understood that principals and professors of colleges have long been complaining of the inability of matriculated students to follow their lectures. The Syndicate, having considered this complaint, have proposed what to our mind is a queer remedy. Instead of one paper in English and one in the second language, it is proposed that there should be two papers in English, a third in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew or Arabic, and a fourth in French, German, Portuguese, Maharati, Gujrati, Canarese, Hindustani, Persian or Sindhi. Apart from the unscientific grouping of the languages in the two classes, we fail to understand how a study of two second languages, instead of one, can make the candidates more proficient in English, and better able to follow the college lectures. The new arrangement may be commendable on other grounds, but most certainly not on the ground of removing the general complaint of inefficiency in English.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses :—The Bombay University, we had to remark some time ago, was often guilty of tampering and tinkering with the existing rules. No rules seem to satisfy it. When new rules are proposed, it is indignant that any one—especially any one not a professor belonging to an accredited college—should be so presumptuous as to offer opposition to its well-conceived measures. The new measures are recommended as if they had been elaborated with great care and forethought, as if the flaws in the rules in force had been attentively noticed ; the extent of mischief they caused had been accurately weighed ; it had been discovered that there was no remedy possible, but the one proposed ; and as if the proposed brand-new rule or rules alone could meet the evil effectively and satisfactorily. Those who read the speeches of certain college professors in the meetings of the Senate, advocating their so-called reforms, will be able to say that we do not deal in exaggeration. The fact is, however, that in a few years the patent remedy for the existing defects and deficiencies, which was first proclaimed as nearly infallible, is found to fail, and in a few cases to fail egregiously. Of course, presently a new remedy is tried, and so on to the end of the chapter. Rules are proposed with confidence by persons who, in the nature of things, ought to know what they are doing ; and when they are put in force, bitter experience proves they can no more check the existing evil that had been complained of then, as if an affection of one limb, as our able contemporary the *Bombay Gazette* puts it, can be cured by the treatment of quite another limb of the body.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE POLICE.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—In their vagaries and excesses such a strong organization as the Bombay Police can only be checked, however slightly, by a powerful and independent magistracy. This all the more necessary in a country like India where poor, ignorant natives can be successfully worked upon for purposes of oppression or extortion. In our city we are pleased to notice the firmness and independence displayed by Mr. Hamilton in the trial of some of the police cases brought before him.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—It is hard not to see the reasonableness of the strictures of Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on the conduct of the Bombay Police passed in disposing of a charge of outrage. The complainant in the case, a woman, charged the accused with having outraged her modesty on a public road. The latter was arrested by a Police Constable, and taken before a Police Inspector, who placed him before a Police Superintendent. The Superintendent directed that the man should be sent up for trial before the Magistrate, but, in the meantime, liberated him on bail. Notwithstanding this, the man was again taken into custody by the Police Constable and kept in a *chowkey* for three hours ! The Magistrate, after a careful enquiry, found that the man was innocent of the offence, and that the case was got up by the woman through malice. But the strangest part of the case is that the police meddled with it, although the offence was non-cognisable ! When a good deal was said in the papers recently about the raids of swindling gangs, and the question was asked why the police were inactive, the apologists of the latter, who never lose an opportunity to praise their efficiency, and tact, and discretion, and all that sort of thing, naively put in the plea that the police were helpless in the matter, because the offence of swindling was non-cognisable. How are we to reconcile their inaction in the latter class of cases with their action in the non-cognisable case disposed of by Mr. Hamilton the other day ? Men of questionable character hire big houses and large rooms, furnish them with rich furniture at 4 or 5 in the evening, cheat people by personating Rajas of Native States, and the next morning the furniture and the Rajas are nowhere and the houses and room are found empty, shorn of all the show the previous evening ! This goes on in Bombay, and the police are nowhere ! Is it a wonder that there should be a general feeling of insecurity in the town, and that the criminal classes should think themselves rampant when things of this kind happen and the much-beladled Bombay police take it all easy ?

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Ganges, 1,490 tons, Captain D Roberts, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,496 tons, Captain J Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain A Orlando, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr Manzack as cabin and 27 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 52 chests opium, 186 horses and two cabin and 114 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Gordon	1343	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
„ Nyanza.....	1421	Simons	D	Allana Munji & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Rheinfels ..	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
„ Adowa.....	1317	Patson	P	B I S N Co
„ Wilderoft ...	1916	Murray.....	Q	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera and Bheema .....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ravenna	1915	Crewe	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Ganges.....	1490	Roberts	2	P & O S N Co
„ Singapore ...	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	4	P & O S N Co
„ Mirzapore ..	2168	Harvey.....	5	P & O S N Co
„ K. O. o mander	2732	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co.
„ Imperator ...	2441	Bechtinger ...	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Niagara	1978	McConachie..	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Lycia	2116	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
Barque Valiant.	1582	Valiant.....	11	H A H it Abdoola
S.S. Oriental	939	Forbes	16	B I S N Co
„ Eden Hall ..	2273	Jones	Dis	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Wardha..2552 Wadge .... B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Eden Hall (s).....	Jones.....	Liverpool, Aug 26.
	Kilwa (s)	Major	Busreh, Sept 13.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong, Sept 5,
	Hampstead (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Orion (s)	Orlando.....	Hongkong.
	Ganges (s)	Roberts.....	Dunkirk.
	Culna (s)	Stewart.....	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kt. Commander, Captain Thomas, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

The steamer Eden Hall began to load yesterday for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
20 Rewa s .....Louit..... .....London, Aug 14.
City of Edinburg s ..Frame .....Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 20.—Steamer Lalpoora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
24 Umtata s .... Calcutta.
Goorkha s .... Calcutta.
Khandalla s .... Bombay.
21 Goalpara s .... Calcutta.
22 Putiala s .... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
20 Goorkha s..... ..... London.
21 Khandalla s .... Calcutta.
Goalpara s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—13 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 12 cases writing paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—71 crates earthernware, J Rehimtoola ; 150 boxes candles and 18 cases cornflour, S Heptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—19 cases soap, Anundrao C Pandurang.
Ravenna s—20 packages stationery, &c, Thacker and Co ; 4 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchander and Bros ; 2 cases books, The Bombay Tract and Book Society ; 2 cases garden seeds, Palekar and Co ; 9 cases books, &c, B X Furtado and Br ; 4 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library ; 60 packages provisions and 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 12 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon ; 6 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co ; 15 cases provisions, &c, W B Green and Co ; 3 cases books, S L Norman and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—15 cases matches, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—20 cases glassware, Oomer Joosub ; 18 cases glassware, A Hassum and Co ; 36 cases glassware, J Virjee and Co ; 54 cases glassware, G H Cullian.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperative s—221 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood ; 11 cases writing paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 21 cases playing cards, Warden and Co ; 4 cases pianos, Soundy and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—37 boxes playing cards, C Nicond ; 18 cases writing paper, E Kaderbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—1,000 cwts linseed, Kolasker and Co.
Sullamut s—5,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—3½ cwts ivory, N Meance ; 1 case ivory, Aldrige Salmon and Co ; 15 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 42 cwts ivory, M Goolam Mamed ; 9 cwts ivory. Peer Mahomed Adamjee ; 1 case woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co ; 6½ cwts ivory, D Tajeance ; 2 bales woollen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 12 cwts ivory, L Ebram ; 22 cwts ivory, R

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List, Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

TEA! TEA!!—Best Orange Pekoe, just received direct from Futter Bagh Plantation. Per lb. Re. 1-2 only. Special terms to Merchants.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALESMAN WANTED, with knowledge of Continental Piece-Goods and Silk. Salary according to ability. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to "S.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

LANOULI HOTEL is situated on the health'est site and open to breeze, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and under the excellent management. Every attention is paid to Boarders and Visitors. Comfort, cleanliness and civility combined. The Hotel has been re decorated and refurnished.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and no comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will be OPENED from 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the "Hill." Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All the comforts of a home provided. Apply "Proprietors," Poona Hotel, Poona.

FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, and Consulting Physicians. Economical arrangement. Attendance from 11 A. M. to 6 P.M. daily except Sundays, Consultation gratis. Medicine charges very moderate, far below competition. (25 years established) 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S PREPARATIONS, viz. Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, Merchants, Civil and Military Officers and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures, Apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—An English-built BROUGHAM, in First-Class order, the property of the late Sir HENRY MORLAND. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at LAWRENCE & SONS, Coach Builders, Girgaum Road.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

JUST UNPACKED.—A fresh consignment of various kinds of TEAS from Annas 8 to Rs. 2 a lb. WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891 —Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costivenes.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

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NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay;
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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,

249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

TELEGRAMS to hand this evening advise an advance of one half per cent. in the Bank of England rate to-day, making it stand at three per cent., which might have been anticipated in view of the less easy state of the London Money Market as indicated by the recent heavy drop in the Funds, and the material rise in the market rates of discount. Consols, however, recovered ⅛ per cent. yesterday, at 94⅞; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was higher to the same extent, at 2⅞ per cent., that on Indian Bank Paper being unaltered at 3⅜ per cent; and £125,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 44⅞d per oz; but Rupee Securities remained at Tuesday's rates in each denomination; and in New York, also, the metal advanced in value ⅝ cent per oz, to 98⅝, Exchange on London having been ¼ cent. down at 83¼ dollars. Paris quotations for Rentes and Exchange came unaltered.

At the weekly Biddings for Council Bills yesterday, 11½ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 7 lakhs to Bombay, and 6¾ to Madras, at 1s. 5½d., and small extra accounts of Bills on Bombay and Calcutta at 1-32d. higher, the latter rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's allotment price. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 4 15-16d. per rupee.

General Produce showed no further movement yesterday. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats firmer; and arrivals quiet. The total sales increased to 12,000 bales, including 1,500 East Indians; but spot prices were unchanged all round. American Arrivals, however recovered, the previous day's decline, being quoted 1-16d. higher in all positions. The day's imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8½ cents; but Futures for December were 6 points higher, at 8-65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather light, at 21,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals for the same period in three years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	21,000	29,000	24,000
Four days' do.	148,000	146,000	128,000
Since 1st Sept.	439,000	515,000	403,000

Exporters have not been in our local Cotton Market at all to-day; and the Mills have bought only 500 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 165; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 154 per candy; but the feeling has remained steady, and prices unchanged.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports published to-day advise but little change in the position of the growing Cotton. Since the beginning of the week there had been a further rainfall of 2½ inches at Nagpore, and of 1½ inch at Delhi, and in both districts the plants were suffering from too much moisture; but in other districts of the Oomra, and Bengal circles there had been little or no more rain, and not half an inch in any part of the Dhollera circle; and in this and the Oomra circle the plants were flourishing; as they were also at Broach, in seasonable weather. No improvement is reported from Bellary or Habli, where rain was still much needed.

WHEAT.—There has been no increase of business in this market to speak of to-day, and the tone has been steady as before; but dealers have put up prices half an anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-8-0	per cwt.
Do.	85 „ „	5-7-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-14-0	„
Hard Yellow.....	„	4-14-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-11-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-8-0	„

SEEDS have also been steady, and a moderate business has transpired for export; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	748 bales.
Wheat	19,949 cwts.
Linseed.....	870 „
Rapeseed	1,133 „
Groundnuts.....	766 „
Castorseed.....	1,794 „

FREIGHTS remains weak, and demand for tonnage is very restricted. For Liverpool, room is reported to have been given in the Sullamut (s), leaving to-morrow, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an attempt at a steadier feeling, with only one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 9-32d., and 1s. 5½d. for Bank Demand quoted in our direction; but few Mercantile Bills coming out, the market alternately became quieter, and the above became the general rate for Credits, 1s. 5 5-16d. being quoted for all October. Bank Paper was taken to a small extent at 1s. 5 3-32d. for Demand, but this was somewhat doubtful at the close. Forward rates closed weaker, say probably 1s. 5 5-32d. for Bank Demand for January; ready quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Credits do. ...1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Francs do. ...1'82½	„

The weekly official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 23rd Sept. 1891.....Rs.		21,12,000
Silver received during the week..... „		33,000
	Rs.	21,45,000
New Coin paid during the week ..... „		1,00,000
	Rs.	20,45,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals... ..... „		8,000
	Rs.	20,53,000
Last week ..... „		21,27,000

MONEY.—No change in rates of interest and discount has been made by this Presidency Bank this afternoon; but a telegram from Calcutta announces that the Bank of Bengal has raised its rates for demand Loans by one per cent., making the minimums stand at three per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has fluctuated a good deal to-day, and many bargains have been booked at various rates. The feeling has been weak and drooping, and a heavy drop in rates for Forces has taken place, 107½ having been quoted for Money and the coming settlement, and 107¼ for the October account; but before the close some recovery took place, and ⅛ per cent. above these rates was named 106, nominal, is now quoted for 4½ per cent.

SHARES have remained quiet, and rates generally are unchanged, but as exceptions we note an advance of Rs. 2½ on Manakji Pitit Cotton Mill shares, of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 10 on Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; also of Rs. 2½ each on Mofussil and New Berar Cotton Press shares at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA SEP. 24.

The barometer has fallen briskly in the Central Provinces and slowly in Central India, Rajputana, Gujerat, and North Konkan, elsewhere it has risen. The depression which has been traced across the Bay reached the Central Provinces and the centre lying between Seoni and Raipur; gradients moderately steep and well marked. Cyclonic circulation of winds shown around depression. The temperature generally has risen over the Peninsula, Sind, Gujerat, and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is below normal, except in Bombay, Madras, Sind and Rajputana. Rain is very general except in Western Punjab and a large part of the Peninsula, amounts rather large in several central stations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·799
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	77·1
General Directions of Wind*.....W, ESE, SW, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *.....	325
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	16·75
„ year	70·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th September..	1·33

* From midnight to midnight.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1891.

IF the news from the valley of the Yangtze telegraphed *via* New York be well founded the situation in China has grown very serious. Wuchang, Hankow, and Chungkiang, which the telegram says are ready to revolt, are all on the Yangtse River, Wuchang and Hankow facing each other about six hundred miles up the river. The former is the capital of the Province of Hoo-Pe, and is the seat of the Viceroy's Government. Chungkiang is five hundred miles farther up the river, in the Province of Szechuen, and the rapids in the upper reaches of the river make it unapproachable by gun-boats. No anxiety need be entertained regarding Shanghai. Chinese mobs do not face an organized force, and the marines and blue jackets from the fleets, with the excellent volunteer force that Shanghai possesses, will be amply sufficient to protect British interests and the lives and property of the numerous European community there. Up the river the case will be different, for the European communities are small, and the Chinese authorities—or at all events the forces at their disposal—are not to be depended upon. The *China Mail* of September 3rd, which arrived in Bombay two days ago, spoke with a foreboding which the statements now telegraphed appear to justify when it said that the Government at Peking was in considerable danger and that an explosion seemed inevitable. The Manchu ruling class was said to be in fear of an outbreak against its authority, and there was a growing tendency at Peking in favour of substituting military Governors for the literati, whose chief qualification is ability to write beautiful proclamations ornamented with quotations from the classics. A Manchu had been sent to take over the Government of the province of Shantung in place of the former incumbent, and this step was regarded as the first in the direction of placing military men at the head of the local administrations. Whether this movement will strengthen the tottering Government at Peking, wrote the *Mail*, "or prove the beginning of the end, remains to be seen. The probability is that the present crisis will pass over. There are not sufficient combustibles yet for a big explosion, but the explosion seems to be inevitable." If we are to credit the sensational statement which appears in the *New York Herald* the explosion has taken place and a general conflagration is imminent. The whole valley of the Yangtze is in rebellion, and the cities of Wuchang, Hankow, and Chungkiang are expected to revolt. There is a concentration of war vessels at Shanghai, where also danger threatens. The prospect is sufficiently serious even if half of this be true.

The diplomatic pressure applied to procure redress for the outrages on the missionaries and other Europeans during the organised riots in May and June was sufficient for that comparatively limited purpose. There was no indisposition on the part of the Chinese Government to give compensation; the French claims at Wuhu were virtually settled at the beginning of the present month, and it was believed that all other claims would be amicably adjusted. But other questions were considerably complicated by the feeling around by the inhospitable treatment of Chinese subjects in the United States and the Australian Colonies. The Chinese Consul at San Francisco memorialised his Government to transfer the Chinese labourers in America bodily to the Gold Mines in the Amur district. Li Hung Chang, the eminent statesman for whom Chinese Gordon entertained feelings of the highest esteem and friendship, has given a favourable hearing to this proposal which has been sanctioned. The return of Chinese emigrants to the mother country enables the Government to plausibly urge the inopportuneness of pressing at such a time for the opening up of larger areas of Chinese territories to foreigners. The paper from which we have just quoted candidly admits that China may with a show of equity reply to the remonstrances of the Powers that she treats foreigners on the whole more fairly than certain foreign Powers treat her subjects, and it is undesirable that the existence of prohibitive laws must weaken the influence of the Powers at Peking. The Imperial Government is exposed to the imputation of weakness and truckling to the foreigner, and is in serious danger of becoming discredited in the eyes of its subjects. It is to be feared that the display of naval force, which is now chronicled, following on the recent refusal of the Powers to withdraw the gun boats which had taken up threatening positions in the great rivers, will not help to restore the prestige of the Government in face of the gathering force of popular disaffection. There is a very real peril that the dynasty and the ruling class which it represents may be swept away by an upheaval of the Chinese against all foreigners alike, Tartar and European.

By this time it is clear that the movement is much more serious than a merely local one. The secret societies which swarm in the valley of the Yangtze River have ramifications throughout the Empire, many of them being recruited from the Province of Hunan, upon which the Chinese army draws largely. Recent accounts of these societies, which are grouped under the name of the Kolao Hui, represent them as the most powerful organization of their kind in China. They are largely military, and for long past have been known to be inimical no less to foreigners in general than to missionaries in particular. Apparently the Emperor's edict, in which the missionaries were lauded as men who came to the country to teach people to be good citizens, has made small impression upon the Kolao Hui. They are against all foreign influences, secular and religious, and, as we have shown, they have exhibited a tendency to count the Manchu ruling class as foreigners, in this showing themselves a little more logical than some critics of British administration in India, who look upon the English as the first foreigners who ever came to the country. Their antipathy to the governing caste is of long standing, for one of their chief purposes has from the beginning been to protect the people against the plundering and oppression of local officials. The Chinese hierarchy includes a Board whose mission it is to protect the subject against the oppression of the administration; but the Kolao Hui seem to put little trust in that Department. Some authorities have, it is true, contended that the secret societies have had much less to do with these troubles than has been supposed. A writer in the *Daily News*, who signs himself "*Defensio Populi*," urges that the riots are popular outbreaks, and that the people are to be excused "because the missionaries have so acted as to excite hatred against them." But the Shanghai paper bluntly denies this, maintaining that the information conveyed to the Government is correct, and that its London contemporary is misinformed by its Chinese correspondent as much, apparently, as the *Times* has been by Mr. Holt-Hallett concerning the Indian factories, or the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr Caine as to the position of affairs in Madras. The people are declared to be friendly to the missionaries, whose good deeds are proclaimed in monumental inscriptions set up in public places. The Emperor's proclamation, indeed, frankly acknowledges that. What is wanted is not the withdrawal of the missionaries, but the spread of popular education and the firm and effective repression of disorder by the local and provincial authorities. As regards the former requirement there is less hope than for the latter. The student, we are told, reads the literature of the period of the Sung dynasty, which clashes at a hundred points with modern facts and ideas. The school books are accompanied by comments of six centuries ago. For the latter necessity the demand has already arisen, and the *Peking Gazette* publishes a memorial to the throne from the Viceroy at Nanking asking for fuller powers to deal with crime. There is nothing in Chinese law corresponding with our Riot Act, and though a magistrate may call out soldiers to quell a disturbance he may not order them to fire on a mob, even after warning. His endeavour is to arrest the ringleaders, and his only hope is a sharpshower of rain, which speedily disperses the most disorderly mob. The increase of the military element in the Chinese Government may lead to adequate powers being granted, and our contemporary is convinced that not until these are granted can murderous riots such as those which still trouble China be efficiently dealt with. If Li Hung Chang would put the matter in the hands of another Gordon the emergency might be dealt with. The Kolao Hui ought not to be a much more formidable organization than the Taeping rebels. But where is Gordon Secundus? Would Mr. Stanley do?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THOMAS—September 15, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Mr Prothero Thomas, Forest Officer, Hoshangabad, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—September 17, at Bangalore, the wife of V O Taylor, Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ANTHONY—LITSTER—September 7, at the Palace Chapel, Mandalay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Noyes, Alexander David Anthony, Assistant Engineer, P W D, to Georgina, youngest daughter of Captain A Litster.

DEATH.

GLADWIN—September 17, at Meerut, of cholera, S Gladwin, Deputy Collector.

AFTER a debate which occupied all the afternoon sitting, the Corporation, in accordance with the request of the Government, granted permission to the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, to join the Committee of experts to be appointed to consider what would be reasonable provision for cases of dangerous disease occurring in the city, which are now excluded from the general hospitals. The communication from the Government intimated that, the reply to the case presented in answer to the call to show cause why the compulsory clauses of the Municipal Act should not be put in operation will be deferred until after the report of the Committee now to be appointed shall have been received. A resolution was submitted to the Corporation in effect declining to give permission to Dr. Weir to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, though authorising him to furnish Government with such information as they might require. The ground taken was that the question which the Government propose to submit to the experts involves in its entirety the consideration of many matters besides those on which expert opinion may in some respects be useful; that if it be sought to represent the Corporation on the Committee the presence of the Acting Commissioner on it could not attain that object, and that if that object was not in view, the Corporation must beg to be excused from consenting to a proposal which might have apparently, though not really, that effect. In support of this resolution it was contended by the mover that there is no such term known in medical literature as "dangerous disease" and that, therefore, it would be idle to send an expert to discuss with others a subject of which in the nature of things the Committee could know nothing. It was argued that the Committee might take a new step forward and ask the Government to recast all the sanitary provisions in the Municipal Act and, therefore, it would be inexpedient for the Corporation to appear to be responsible in any way for what the Committee might report. An amendment to give the required permission to the Acting Commissioner without prejudice to the pending question of the liability of the Corporation was after long discussion carried, the majority of the Corporation concurring in the opinion that it would be discourteous to refuse the request of the Government, while compliance, accompanied by a reservation of the question of legal liability, would obviate any inconvenience that might otherwise attend that course. It was pointed out that the term "dangerous disease," if not known in medical lore, is to be found in the Municipal Act, where it is defined as "cholera, and any epidemic endemic or infectious disease by which the life of man is endangered," so that the experts need be in little doubt as to the nature of the subject on which they have to report. Another amendment, accepted by the mover of the resolution, granting the permission asked for, but qualifying it with a controversial enumeration of the points on which the Corporation would decline to be bound by any recommendation or expression of opinion on the part of the Committee, was rejected, the words "without prejudice" accomplishing the purpose in view more compendiously. The Government will now no doubt immediately appoint the Committee of Experts, who may be expected to send in a report during the course of next month.

MR. GEORGE KEBBEL, a legal gentleman, has just sent to the *Times* a very interesting anecdote in illustration of the extreme undesirability of attaching too much importance to circumstantial evidence. The story was told him by a client "who was some years ago a passenger to the Cape." One day a very old and valuable coin, which had been handed round for inspection, disappeared. Every effort to find it failing, it was suggested that all present should turn out their pockets. All did so, but Mr. Kebbel's client, who was, in consequence, boycotted for the rest of the voyage. But when the ship was near port the coin was found, and then the narrator produced an exactly similar coin which he had when the other was lost, but dare not say so, knowing his statement would have been laughed at. Mr. Kebbel brings out this story apparently in full belief that it is both original and true. But there is a strangely familiar ring about it, which set Mr. Kebbel's friends enquiring into its authenticity. Like the Lord Mayor's sermon and Mark Twain's latest story of fifty years ago it was bound to be discovered. The remarkable "client," with the same coin, has been moving about with it in his pocket for the last five and forty years at least, we are assured; and, whenever he approached another coin of the same description he invariably got into trouble. Mr. J. G. Hollway, a legal brother of Mr. Kebbel, claims to have heard the story before his learned friend was born. It was told by Mr. Stephen Denison, brother of Mr. Speaker Denison, whose hero went to the British Museum with it to compare it with another when the other was lost, and he was already in custody before it turned up. In 1879 the story was again told, but the owner's experiences were even more eventful. Again it was at the British Museum, and, as Mr. Hollway points out, his trial, conviction and penal servitude are recorded in the *Cornhill Magazine* for February 1886 under the heading of "The Gold Wulfric." The story is worn threadbare. Every essay on circumstantial evidence quotes it; it has been reproduced in numerous children's story books and some of the standard readers. Mr. Hollway thinks that if this "owner" is a paid travelling agent of a society for abolishing convictions on circumstantial evidence he certainly earns his salary. The whole story is strongly suggestive of the more venerable story of the good old chesnut. The point to decide seems not which is the correct *locus in quo*, but whether in fact it has the slightest foundation whatever.

So much had been done in the Central Provinces in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's time to induce cultivators to take advantage of Government loans for agricultural improvements and other purposes that it is disappointing to find that last year there was a considerable falling off in both the number and the amount advanced. Under the Land Improvement Loan Act of 1883, it is true, there was a slight increase in the advances; but those which were made under the Agriculturists Loans Act of 1884 showed a falling off in number from 2,535 to 1,275 and in amount from Rs. 1,07,459 to Rs. 89,830. Mr. MacDonnell, in a recent resolution, speaks with dissatisfaction of the districts in which the advances under the earlier Act have diminished, for in some of them there is, he says, immense scope for the improvement of land by the making of tanks and embankments. The advances under the other Act are for more temporary purposes, and in a favourable season there is less demand for them. But it seems that the season alone is not sufficient to account for the large falling off in the loans granted under the Act of 1884. Mr. MacDonnell attributes it in part to the too rigid interpretation which some of the Deputy Commissioners have placed upon the orders of the Revenue Department. Landed security has in many cases been insisted upon, and this, as the Resolution says, practically denies the benefits of the Act to the great mass of people for whom they were intended. The more elastic rule laid down by Government is that the Deputy Commissioner should satisfy himself that the persons assisted are steady agriculturists of fixed residence, over whom he and his revenue subordinates can exercise some control and supervision. The Central Provinces administration has enjoyed a reputation for an elasticity in contrast with the more rigid proceedings of neighbouring Governments, and it is disappointing to find that the same obstacles to liberal grants for loans which have existed in the Madras Presidency have existed here. Mr. MacDonnell gives it as his experience that loans made to the ryots of a village, or to a certain number of the ryots on their joint and several security, have been punctually repaid. There is an instance of this in the Wardha District, where out of a demand of Rs. 12,561 only Rs. 142 remained uncollected.

THE Right Reverend Bishop L. G. Milne, M.A., D.D., has been granted furlough for three months and twenty-seven days.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been allowed furlough for nine months and seven days. Mr. C. W. Chitty, Barrister-at-Law, will act as Chief Judge during Mr. Hart's absence.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days. Mr. H. G. Gell will act as Commissioner of Police during Colonel Wilson's absence, and Mr. J. Crummy will act as Deputy Commissioner.

THE Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize, consisting of Books, for the year 1890, for the best English Essay on "The effects of Social Intercourse between Europeans and the Natives of India," has been awarded to Mr. Harilal Desaibhai Desai, of the Elphinstone College.

MR. JOHN WALSH has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, and Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Ainsworth, on privilege leave, for two months.

MR. J. DE C. ATKINS, C.S., has been allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

COLONEL E. D'O. TWEMLOW, R.E., has been granted special leave and Mr. H. M. Thomson has been promoted to Superintending Engineer, second class, temporary rank, during Colonel Tremlow's absence.

MR. G

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Christie Murray says that the Australian uses strong language, drinks strong tea and strong liquor. He has an original way of brewing his tea. "In all up-country places," says Mr. Murray in his second article on the "The Antipodeans" in the *Contemporary*, "men drink tea. They drink it all day long and at every meal in amazing quantities and at a most unwholesome strength. The method of preparation is simple, and one would think that if the aim were to brew a concoction altogether poisonous it ought to be effectual. On Sunday mornings the tea-maker starts with a clean pot and a clean record. The pot is hung over the fire with a sufficiency of water in it for the day's brew, and when this has boiled, he pours into it enough of the fragrant herb to produce a deep coffee-coloured liquid. On Monday night removing yesterday's tea leaves he repeats the process, and so on to the end of the week." Mr. Murray's opinion of Australia comes to this: "There is no country in which so high a condition of general comfort, so lofty a standard of proved intelligence, and such large and varied means of intellectual existence exist side by side with so much turbulence, so lax a commercial morality, and such overcharged statistics of drunkenness and crimes of violence."

Mrs. Sutherland Orr is now resting in the Highlands of Scotland, with her friend, Miss Noel Hartley, better known in the literary world as May Laffin, the talented Irish authoress of "Hogan, M.P.," "The Honorable Miss Ferrard," &c., &c., and last, not least, that little masterpiece "Flitters, Tatters, and the Councillor." She married a few years ago Mr. Noel Hartley, Professor of Chemistry in Dublin. Mrs. Hartley has one child, a little son about three years of age. Since her marriage she has written a three-volume novel, "The Children of Ismael." Mrs. Hartley is not a favourite in Dublin society, because of her pessimistic views of Ireland. In her writings she does not see the Irish through rose-coloured spectacles. She is a fine-looking woman and a bright and pleasant talker. Mrs. Orr in her youth was considered a very pretty woman, strongly resembling her brother, the President of the Royal Academy. She spent her girlhood in Russia, where her father was for many years a well-known physician. Mrs Orr's tastes and attainments are purely literary; she is neither musical like her sister, Mrs. Mathews, nor artistic. For several years before his death Robert Browning used to go and read for Mrs. Orr, as her eyesight was beginning to fail.

Sir John Puleston, M.P. for Devonport, has not had the most pleasant holiday. Some time ago the honorable member, who socially is one of the most popular men in the House of Commons, became unwell, and he was ordered by his doctors to Harrogate, but the visit has not been wholly beneficial. In Wales, where Sir John is very popular, in spite of his politics, much sympathy is felt for his illness, following, so soon as it does, on his daughter's death. Sir John will not again contest Devonport in any case, but at the next election will attempt to oust Mr. Lloyd George from the representation of the Carnarvon Burghs. Sir John is the descendant of a good old Welsh stock, and his ancestors fought in the armies of Owen Glendower. Unlike most Welsh Conservatives, he is no enemy of Welsh Nonconformity, and when he is in Bangor or Carnarvon he often turns into a chapel. Several of his relations are Methodists, and his nephew, the Rev. J. Puleston-Jones, who, in spite of his blindness, obtained a first-class in history at Oxford, is minister of the English Presbyterian Chapel at Bangor.

Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the Governor of Cape Colony and her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, is a tall portly gentleman with blue eyes, high forehead, and flowing beard turning white, which gives him a somewhat leonine aspect. No public servant has had a more varied career. Sir Henry has been an officer both in the army and the navy. He served with Lord Gough in the Sutlej Campaign in 1848, and was highly distinguished for his success in organising Turkish troops in the Crimean War. Passing into the diplomatic service he became attached to Lord Elgin's special embassy to China and Japan in 1857. While on this perilous mission he was in 1860 treacherously made prisoner and cruelly treated by the Chinese while negotiating under a flag of truce. Returning to England he became private secretary to Sir George Grey when Home Secretary, was Governor of the Isle of Man for nineteen years, of Victoria for five years, and in 1889 was appointed to his present responsible position, where he has proved himself the right man in the right place. Lady Loch is a niece of the Right Hon. E. P. Villiers, the veteran member for Wolverhampton, the father of the House of Commons and the precursor of John Bright in the Corn Law agitation. She is the twin sister of Lady Lytton, the wife of the British Ambassador at Paris.

When Sir Andrew Lusk told the window-mashers at the Mansion House that "his position was once not a bit better than theirs," he spoke the simple truth, since he is one of the most "self-made" of "self-made men." The venerable alderman hails from Greenock, and, if local tradition may be trusted, he began life as an errand-boy in a grocer's shop, where, after "sweeping up" in the morning and trotting about with a basket all day, the future Lord Mayor, legislator and baronet retired to rest under the counter at night. His success in life was due to sheer hard work, indomitable pluck, and rigid self-denial; and when he got his baronetcy he publicly intimated that his most ambitious dreams were more than realised, and that this world had no higher reward to offer him.

The Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, headmaster of Westminster School, has once again made good his title to be called one of the leading classical scholars of the day by his "first recension" of the newly discovered Greek poet, Herondas. Mr. Rutherford, who is still a young man, came from Scotland to the venerable institution in Dean's-yard some six or seven years ago, and his rule at St Peter's College has been regarded with different opinions by various sections of people interested in the school. However, he is a singularly able man, and is doing excellent work. Like a great predecessor of his in the annals of British scholarship, Bentley, Mr Rutherford has busied himself with the celebrated "Epistles of Phalaris." Mr Rutherford has a rather youthful appearance, and his firm lips and clear-cut features are enough to show that he has strength of character.

Dr. Goulburn, who resigned the deanery of Norwick three years ago, has just presented the beautiful cathedral, with which he was associated since 1866, with a magnificent carved stone pulpit, which has been placed in the nave. The former dean, whose "Thoughts on Personal Religion" is one of the best-known theological work in the language, having gone through some fifty editions, is now in his seventy-third year. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, benevolent-looking old gentleman, with silvery hair and a clean shaven face, kindly eyes, and a mouth and chin denoting considerable force of character. Since his resignation he has resided principally at Brighton.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, celebrated his eighty-second birthday. After all, he is not so patriarchal as has been hazily imagined. A journalistic mythmaker, the other day, declared him to be as old as the century. The writer was evidently what Mr. Wilde would call "a cultured and fascinating liar," for it is on record that Dr. Holmes was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 29 Aug., 1809.

"Know old Cambridge? hope you do;
Born there? Don't say so! I was, too."

In the preface to one of his "medicated novels," "A Mortal Antipathy," Dr. Holmes makes naive confession of a pretty fancy of his springing from the date of his birth. Dr. Johnson, who, of course, is one of Dr. Holmes's heroes, was born in 1709, exactly a century thus intervening between the birthdays of the two "autocrats." Dr. Holmes's fancy, therefore was, so to say, to live parallel with the great Samuel year by year, the great cello and the thin violin thus playing together across the years till (to paraphrase from memory the doctor's beautiful image) in '84, the great music ceased, and the violin went on alone.

Dr. Holmes has, we need hardly say, been a real doctor of medicine, as well as a poet. Indeed he held a professorship of anatomy at Massachusetts for nearly forty years, though so early as 1857 the first instalments of "The Autocrat" in *The Atlantic Monthly* had opened up for him a remunerative literary career. He had first of all tried law, but soon left it for medicine, which he studied not only in his own country, but in Paris and other great European cities. Memories of that first European visit of his are scattered throughout his books, and especially does he love to dwell on his book-hunting along the Parisian *quais*.

He is in medicine, as in literature, a staunch Conservative, and anyone who reads his treatise on "Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusion" knows how he can turn his satire to professional purposes. His second visit to Europe is yet green in the memory of all of us. It took place in 1886, and was more like the progress of a prince than a "mere" man of genius. Dr. Holmes wrote a charming account of it in "A Hundred Days in Europe." Chester and Salisbury seem to have been his favourite places. The latter, especially with the absolute old-world quiet of its beautiful close, must have been after his own meditative heart. His latest volume is "Over the Teacups," published in 1890.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WEBSTER.

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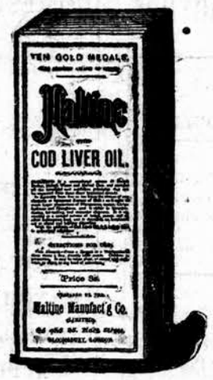

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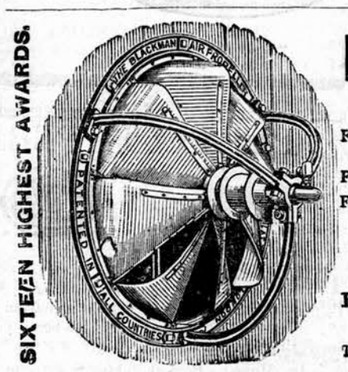

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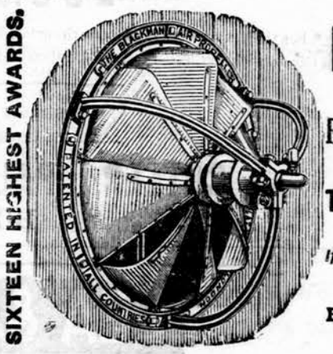

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